PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 53,717—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
1906				
17th Feb.	CHINA	7912	...	...
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	...	...
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10079
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951	...	...
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN	10023
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10569
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7553	...	...
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

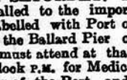
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PARCELS cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb 1906
AUSTRALIEN	6,935	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,690	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	3rd March 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	31st March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th Feb.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	13th March
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	24th ,,
* NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	5716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3169	22nd ,,
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 390
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, M.A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "D." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon. 19 Feb.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues. 13 Feb.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KASARA	1200	Thur. 15 Feb.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid. 16 Feb.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOUSHRA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "URLANA," 5,251 tons, on or about 2nd March calling at Berbera, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
12th February, 1906.

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BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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CALCUTTA.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March 1906
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQUEHEM	A. Bilaffor	4766	20th ,, ,,
*† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	7th May ,,

Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENINCE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 800 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600 THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer or the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
FILIPPO ARTELLI	A. Radonicic	5,834	6th March 1906

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

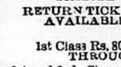
CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," SAILING from BOMBAY direct via GENOA to LONDON about February 10th.

For passage and further particulars Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
* BUNDESRATH	2036	Ulrich	23rd Feb. 1906.
SOMALI	2655	Winik F.	9th March,
* KAISER	2724	Mohr	23rd ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.
* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDE3,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

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WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	... ...	from Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	... ...	,, ,,	18
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RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	... ...	,, ,,	27

"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.

GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	...	from Rs.	17
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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhaustera.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cooks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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Why drink COFFEE ? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.
Why NILGIRI Coffee ? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee ? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6
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COIMBATORE.
Bombay Wholesale Agents : BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co., etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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GUILT Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

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If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!

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MINIMAX
HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER
AS SUPPLIED TO
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Absolutely self contained
No Taps to corrode.
No Hose to Rot.
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No Reversing.
Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
Unaffected by Climate or Weather.
MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,
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LUNCHEONS	..from	Re.	1
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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
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GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, AND CHEDDAR CHEESE.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES.
PURE WINE VINEGAR AND PURE OLIVE OIL
ALL KINDS of FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
ELISIR CHINA (Calisaia Liqueur), A tonic restorative for general debility.
WALNUTS ALMONDS AND HAZELNUTS,
GRIGNOLINO CLARET (WINE) a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. Bottles.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1906.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE! MATINEE!

TO-DAY! TO-DAY!

SOUVENIR MATINEE

AND

POSITIVELY THE LAST of THE SEASON.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th,

When a Gold and a Silver Watch will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on that occasion.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LAST NIGHT OF

THE CIRCUS SEASON

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH.

LAST NIGHT OF THE CIRCUS SEASON.

SOUVENIR NIGHT.

Every person holding a Box Seat or Dress Circle Seat will be presented with a Photograph of one of

THE HARMSTON-LOVE FAMILY.

AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST.

A HANDSOME TROPHY

will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad three times around the Arena,

PRICES AS USUAL.

Seats may be reserved at the Circus daily for the Boxes and Dress Circle chairs between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. and 4 to 6-30 P.M.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
COL. BOB LOVE .....Manager.
R. ALTON.....Agent.

S. S. "CITY OF DELHI."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MacEACHERN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th February, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHAGIRTHIBAI and ANUNDIBAI, widows and Executrices of the Will of BHAI RAMCHUNDER, deceased, both of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure situate at Elphinstone Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 805 Square Yards or thereabouts, situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80, 81, 65, 78, 197, and 16, New No. B 1865, 1792, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 1-2-6/1935, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward, No. 3152 (6) and 3152 (2) Street No 916 and 916 A, Elphinstone Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Rahimani Mills, on or towards the South by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the West by the Crown Mills and on or towards the East by the property of the late Rustomji Cowasji Tadiwala and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1906.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NENBAI, widow of MOHUNJI HURJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

THAKAR RAMJI GOVINDJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu, uncmployed, residing at Chinchbunder 1st Street, THAKAR PURSHOTUM DEWJI of Bombay, Lohana Hindoo, Government Medical Stores Contractor, residing at Matunga, and THAKAR KURSON RAMJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindoo, Carting Agent, residing at Chinchbunder 1st Street, the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eight day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 8th day of February, 1906.
Messrs. METHA & DADACHANJI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITION.

CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PICTURES.

THREE REPRESENTATIONS EACH EVENING.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 7 TO 8 P.M.

PROGRAMME NO. 1 FROM 9-30 TO 10-30

"Where is my Horse"..... Picture	115 feet.
"The Acrobatic Elephant"	150 feet.
"The Custom House Search" ...	115 feet.
"The Christmas Goose".....	165 feet.
"The Phenomenal Hen"	210 feet.
"A Cheeky Traveller"	165 feet.
"The Pashas Nightmare"	250 feet.
"Three Phases of the Moon" ...	150 feet.
"Fire Cascades"	130 feet.
"The Young Tramps".....	700 feet.

PROGRAMME No. 2 FROM 8 to 9 P.M.

"An Impatient Customer"	100 feet.
"Brazilian Dance"	130 feet.
"School boys practical Joke"...	120 feet.
"The Wig".....	120 feet.
"A bad Joke".....	80 feet.
"The Hairdressers Victim"	70 feet.
"Room please".....	70 feet.
"The Troublesome Fishbone ...	100 feet.
"The Motor Car and the Cripple".	130 feet.
"My Neighbours Lamp"	130 feet.
"Kids Practical Jokes"	190 feet.
"Vendetta".....	700 feet.

ADMISSION to each Representation 1st Class, One Rupee,—2nd class 8 annas, 3rd Class 4 Annas.

The Latest and Greatest Improvement of the WRITING MACHINE is the

NEW ESCAPEMENT OF THE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

The NEW REMINGTON Models also have a New Variable Line Spacer and other important improvements.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

New York, London, Paris, and Everywhere.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA, 2 POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.

WARDEN & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1906.

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of JODHPUR has given a SPECIAL PRIZE (Silver Cup, value Rs. 75,) for the best Retriever or Spaniel in the Show to be held on the 22nd Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Hon. Secretary
Bombay Dog Show.

OUR BOOTS and SHOES stand supreme for flexibility, lightness, smartness and for Good wear hard to beat. If you have not proved them just call over, and give us a trial order. Messrs JOSEPH IVAN and Co., Professional Shoemakers, 13 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Public that he has RETURNED from his Trip in Europe and has now RESUMED his business in the same quarters as formerly.

MARTIN COHEN,
9, Marine St., Fort.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted May 1st 1903, by us to Geo. A GODDINGS, and on June 30, transferred by him to SYLVESTER VAZ is hereby CANCELLED.

MARTIN COHEN & Co.,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR.....£2,433,739
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing

the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION. ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers FOR TERMS APPL TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND, Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD, Bombay Agents:—Messrs FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS' shipchandlers Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

PIANOS TUNED and REPAIRED at a very MODERATE COST. Apply H. KAPS & Co., Piano Makers, 37, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1231A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour, Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMIA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1903.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Pardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Modiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS-Suppliers. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants, Trained by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established 1872.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of England Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage: English Subscription 12s, 15 per year including Postage.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and Visitors will not regret an Inspection of their High Class Furniture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest, Portrait Paintings in oil on Photographic Basis a speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture or Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c. &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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SOMETHING NEW

ARDATH TOBACCO'S CO.'S

Astorias, State Express in every kind and Number,

CRAVEN MIXTURE

AND

Various kinds of

EGYPTIAN AND VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ALSO

Mild Indian and German HAVANA CIGARS

ALWAYS IN STOCK

We allow large Discount to Messes, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

Upcountry Orders by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST on APPLICATION.

Please register your order soon

AT

E. E. GOREY & CO.

NAVAL TAILORS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,

OPPOSITE Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

21, HUMMUM STREET,

FORT, BOMBAY

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	33 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	33 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	65 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular And Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA,	MANILA.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Seamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	Chittagong,
		Chatco,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 860,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-3 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1906.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"

MEADOW STREET.

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Daily 3 thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

WANTED FOR ILLUMINATIONS.

ABOUT 7000 COCOANUT OIL TUMBLERS or COLORED BUTTIES of any pattern. Prompt offers for any quantity with description of butty or a sample to be sent to the Undersigned.

EDWARD JACKSON, M. Inst. C. E.
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Manora, 9th February, 1906.

WE HAVE FOR SALE—A VERY desirable Business Premises GROUND FLOOR and THREE UPPER FLOORS. In Hornby Road, Main Road also at back. Ground area 450 square yards. 999 years lease from 1867. Ground Rent only Rs. 28-2 per annum. Premises may be viewed any time and full particulars from

GIBBONS,
House Agents,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT THREE DAYS OFFER.

BARGAINS.—In order to introduce our New Premises, Stock, &c., we are actually giving away Boots, Shoes, Trunks Suit Cases, Gladstone, &c., Bags, Gaiters, Collar Boxes, Bed-straps, Harness, Saddlery &c.. Read conditions below.—J. OAKES & Co., Hornby Road.

GREAT THREE DAYS OFFER.

CONDITIONS.—Step into our place on the 12th 13th, or 14th, first purchase a trifling article for a few annas and then select any other, only, one, article you require and demand it at 12 1/2 per cent off the CLEAR marked Price.—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LASTS ONLY THREE DAYS.—Sacrifice of Entire reputation creating New Stock. Rare Chances. Don't miss it. Read above.—J. OAKES and Co., Hornby Road.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAMS in all Sections and Weights,

ALSO

STEEL ANGLES, TEES,

PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS

kept in Stock, ready for delivery.

Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building,

HORNBY ROAD.

PARIS IN BOMBAY.

THE celebrated scents, Lavender, Cologne water, and large Jars of E. D. Quinine, Lotion, etc., a sample consignment, to be SOLD in RETAIL at the CHEAPEST possible Rates.

MANEKJI S. PATEL,
Perfumery, Provisions and Patent Medicine Merchant,
Opposite Sir Bengalee Girl's School,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs. A.
A Village Mystery, by Mrs. Coulson-Kernahan	0 8
The Impostor, by Harold Bindloss	0 8
The Purple Head, by Edwin Pugh	0 8
A Lost Cause, by Guy Thorne	0 8
The Suburbans, by T. W. H. Crosland ...	0 8
A Son of the Sea, by F. T. Bullen	0 8
His Private Life, by H. Smith	0 8
In the Hands of the Czar, by Garrett Mill ...	0 8
Richard Hartley Prospector, by Douglas Blackburn	0 12
A Pillar of Dust, by Mrs. F. Campbell ...	0 8
Lone Marie, by W. E. Norris	0 8
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle ...	0 8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0 6
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0 6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0 6
ALL ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.	
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0 8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0 8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0 8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0 8
Poems, by Joseph Furnalo	0 6
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co,	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vostau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE."
(Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine."
(Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow ; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you ; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations.

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Flamingo, 215 tons, Captain J Mackintosh, will to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Black Prince, 2550 tons, Captain A B H Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain J Maclean, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachee, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi 10th February via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col and Mrs Abul, a Lady Mr W Dennes, Mr W J C Hobart, Mr A Forbes, Mr S Hajibhai, and two friends and child, and Mr T H Parekh.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt Nicholson .....Flagship
H M S Canning.....Comdr Marsack .....H M
H M S Renown.....Comdr Hon H Tyrwhitt.....Cruiser

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr Hillg .....Cruiser
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
Juba .....181 Wilson.....B E A Protectorate

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Lama	William	Karachi, Feb 10

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Black Prince s	Shepherd ..	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Flamingo, Mackintosh, for Calcutta
" Madura, Maclean, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Oceana, for China, &c
" Lawada, for Calcutta, &c
" Kasara, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb	Vessel	From
3	Barentels	Antwerp
4	Incharran	London
7	Nurani	Calcutta
7	Umfuli	Calcutta
8	Clan Mackay	Galle
9	Teesta	Straits

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 12th instant.

The N Y K chtd. steamer Courtfield, arrived at Kobe on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 13.

DRILLS.

No 1 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort on Tuesday to-day and Thursday at 8-45 p m Gharrys leave club at 8-30 p m.

No 2 Co—6" B L Gun Drill at Cross Island on Tuesday to-day parade at Prince's Dock entrance at 8-30 p m.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters on Thursday the 15th inst at 8 30 p m.

MEETING.

There will be a meeting of No 2 Co at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters after drill on Thursday. All members of No 2 Coy are particularly requested to attend.

E E COY.

The E E Coy will parade at 7 p m on (Tuesday) the 13th (to-day) and proceed to Middle Ground to Man Defence Light Stations.

(Sd) A STIFFE, Capt R A
Adjt B V A

NOTICE B. V. A. RIFLE CLUB.

The following is the result of the Spoon competition of the 11th instant.

	200 yards. Shots.	Total.	
Gr J Rose.....	8		28
Gr J Nuttall	7		26
S I H Solley..	7		26
Gr C A Huard	9		24
	600 yards.		
Gr O M P Clyne	7		33
Gr J Clark	9		27
Sergt W Ewing	9		27
S I H Solley.....	7		23

The next Spoon Shoot will take place on the 18th instant, at 200 and 600 yards.

The Club Blend Cup will also be shot for at 300 yards.

(Sd) G W Murray, Sergt.
Hon Secretary

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 14TH FEB. 1906.

HANDICAPS.

The Exeter Plate—7 furlongs—Prince Lyon 9 10, Long Tom 9 9, Sacristan II 9 3, Regio 8 13, cherson 8 11, Dulcimer 8 8, Blitzen 8 6, Chassepot 8 4, Amyas 8 1, Royalist 8 1, Tubal Cain 8 0, Kilina 7 13, Pelorole 7 9, Lady Avon 7 8, Killeevan 7 8, Harpist 7 7, Nat Gould 7 6, Martinique, 7 6, Applause 7 3, Presbyterian 6 13, Blue Blood 6 8, Tr ncherman 6 7, Court Belle 6 5. Two top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Gayo Cup—8 furlongs—Blitzen 10 6, Signorina 9 0, Petunia 9 2, Lady Avon 8 13, Chippy Norton 8 13, Comeback 8 7, Matabila 8 0, Russley Rose 7 13, Despedido 7 11, Gun Metal 7 11, Montevilla 7 2, Koko 6 7, Virbala 6 6, Picture 6 5, Phil Courage 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p m to-day Monday 12 February 1906.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

After the publication of Handicaps

The Exeter Plate—Long Tom, Lady Avon, Killeevan, Applause, Blue Blood

The Gayo Cup—Blitzen, Signorina and Gun Metal. Top weight not having accepted weights are raised 6 lbs

The Importers Plate—Our State, Freeance, Resident, Gambara, Cracker, and Honest Lady

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th February 1906.

AN OLD SAILOR'S LIFE SAVED.

A retired sailor of the British Navy, Mr. Charles Harrison, now employed on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway as a signal fitter, lives at 19, Stewarts Lane West, Battersea, London, S. W. Up to January, 1905, Mr. Harrison always enjoyed good health, but then he suddenly began to "feel wrong." It was the beginning of a severe attack of indigestion, which lasted for months, and nearly cost him his life. How he was cured by using Mother Seigel's Syrup he tells you in this sworn statement, which is supported by the testimony of some of his friends and neighbours.

"I, Charles Harrison, of 19, Stewarts Lane West, Battersea, in the County of London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows :—

"That I feel in duty bound to register my testimony to the value of Mother Seigel's Syrup, for I know that is saved my life. About the middle of January last, I began to lose appetite, and all the snap seemed going out of me. I grew quite weak and thin, and suffered with head pains and dizziness. On the 7th of February I had to give up my work and declare on the club. I was in the doctor's hands for about a month, when I returned to work, and struggled on for a week or so : but I had to give in once more, and go back home worse than ever. I was now in a terrible state.

"After eating I had terrible pains, and would sit with my knees drawn up to my chin, pressing my stomach or roll across chairs, to relieve the agony. The only relief was when I managed to throw up all I had eaten. That was little indeed, I was living not on food but on my own body, and from over thirteen stone weight, I was reduced to about seven. I could hardly stand, I was dizzy, weak and often on the point of fainting. Next I went into hospital. Here they wanted to operate on me, but I would not consent, and came out as feeble as ever.

"Then I went to St. Margaret's Bay for the sea air, but I even lost more weight there. On returning to London I went to another hospital for five weeks, but derived no benefit whatever.

"About the middle of August I decided to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial and got a bottle. It seems almost miraculous, but in a week or so I felt easier, and from that time steadily improved. All pain left me and I could eat again. On September 25 I went back to work, and though still weak I am quite cured of the disease. I eat heartily, and am rapidly getting up my strength again.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act of 1835 (Wm. IV. C. 62) (Signed) Charles Harrison. "Declared at 81, Rochester Row, in the County of London, this 28th day of September 1905, before me, Philip C. Conway, a Commissioner for Oaths.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Feb. 10

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90 5-8	=	— 1-8
2 do. Reduc	91 1-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	106 3-4	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 5-16	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	30 3-8	=	+ 1-8
2 months hence	29 5-8	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	66	=	+ 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 16	=	— 1-2
Berlin	20 51 1-2	=	+ 2-1
New York Demand	4 87 1 8	=	— 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8	do	= do
6 " "	3 3-8	do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= + 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	do	= unchanged

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1-8	do	= do
7 day market loans	4	do	= do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 0 3-4 Feb. sellers quiet

WHEAT—Dull

RAPESEED—

Yellow Guzerat 46 1-2 — 3-8 A-M sellers dull
Yellow Cawnpore 44 3-4 — 1-4 A-M sellers dull

LINSEED—Dull

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·88 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 3,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar. 5·76 +4	Mar.-Apl. 5·73 +4	Apl.-May 5 81 +4
May-June 5·84 +1	June-July 5·87 +5	July-Aug. 5·88 +4
Aug.-Sep. 5·84 +4	Sep.-Oct 5·67 +5	Oct-Nov. 5·68 +5

Receipts at U S Ports 16,000
To last year 11,000
Export s to Great Britain 11,000
Do. do Continent 14,000

IN NEW YORK—Closed for Holiday also on Monday

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 3-4	+ 1-16
Futures, month of March	10·82	+ 8
Do. do. May	11·01	+ 7
Tone at close	firm.	

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock of Cotton in Liverpool	1,216,000
Stock in London	10,000
Total visible supply	4,380,000
	—150,000
Total visible supply East Indian	230,000
Total quantity in sight	8,150,000
	+190,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 10th Feb. 1906 :—

Cotton	19,013 bales.
Wheat	251 cwts.
Linseed	6,053 do
Rape, Sid and Mustard	1,642 do
Gingellyseed	4,158 do
Poppyseed	489 do
Groundnut	573 do
Castorseed	3,639 do
Hides	91,551 do
Myrabolams	70 4 do
Cottonseed	23,957 do
Mowrseed	55 do
Wrath	153 do
Jeowar	1,015 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin Rs. 99,990, from Aden
Silver Bullion, Rs. 7,53,312, from London
Ex s s "Peninsular"

BOMBAY, FEB. 12.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s 4 3-32d, to 1-8d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.	1s 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do. do.	1s 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	171
Marcks 3 do. do.	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	147
Shanghai 30 do.	205
Japan 30 do.	149 3 4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone easier.

Cash	98 12
1st Settlement, 28th February	99'0

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 1st	Feb. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 1st	" 9	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th	Jan. 8	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready	7	13	0
Forwards	8	6	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	7	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	8	6	0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	33	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	45	1-2	
15 per cent. Mixed	45	0	0
25 per cent do.	44	1-2	
50 per cent do.	44	0	0
Black Kutnee	38	0	0

WHEAT—Tone steady.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 Bales.
Imports ..... 1,000 "

Feb.-Mar. 5·80 +4	Mar.-April 5 82 +4	April-May 5·85 +4
May-June. 5·86 +4	June-July 5 91 +4	July-Aug 5 92 +4
Aug.-Sept. 5·88 +4	Sept.-Oct. 5·71 +4	Oct.-Nov 5·63 +4

COTTON.—The market is firmer and quotations are Rs. 2 to 3 higher. There is a slight improvement in the demand, but buyers are not inclined to raise their offers, and business continues to drag.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...197	189 ...		Feb. 25,
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...204	194 ...		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	... 204	194 ...		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions)	M.-G. 220	214 ...		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	... 216	210 ...		do.
Jalgaum (M.-G.)	... ...	212 ...		do.
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	... ...	216 ...		do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do, (M.-G)	220	214 ...		do.
Akola do, (M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	... 235	229 ...		do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	227	221 ...		do.
Nagpur and Kamptee (M.-G.)	... 232	226 ...		do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	... 207-201	255		Mar 25.
Surat (M.-G.) nominal	... 226	... ...		Mar 25.
Yeotmal (M.-G.)	... 230	224 ...		Feb. 25.
Muttia (M.-G.)	... 216	214 ...		Feb. 25.
Westerns	... ...	... 238		May. 25.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 3rd February as compared with the statement of the 10th February :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 3. Rs.	Feb. 10. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,35,773	55,36,013
Public Deposits at Branches	43 81,707	44,33,187
Other Deposits	7,15,81,913	7,05,08,721
Post Bills	10,534	13,295
Sundries	15 25,123	15 00,242
Rs.	10,12,46,100	10 09,59,494
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,09,85,444	1,08,61,734
Other authorised Securities	36,35,217	36,21,207
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,42,13,629	1,40,21,929
Loans do. do.	1,50,06,650	1,52,38,640
Bills discounted and purchased	3,45,86,575	3,38,95,835
Dead Stock	2,70,818	2,70,818
Stamps and Stationery	4,902	4,829
Balances with other Banks	11,70,989	11,55,146
Sundries	1,43,601	1,12,929
Cash	2,12,65,239	2,08,14,287
	0,12,45,160	10,09,99,491

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

	Rs
Amounts previously acknowledged	18,567
Mr Goolraj Rajkoomar, Calcutta	1,001
Mr Curreallybhoy Hassum, Calcutta	1,001
Mr Javerchand Goomanchand	501
Mr Ebrahimbhoy Hassun	501
Mr Hajibhoy Ladji	5 1
Messrs Framji Sons and Co.	500
Mr Salemahomed Dharamsey	251
Mr Bhugwan las Narotamdas	250
Mr Bandeliyhoy Ismail	201
A Friend	100
Mr Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya	100
Total... Rs.	23,001

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rashurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BEADON—SHORT—February 9, at St Matthias', Ventry, by the Rev L Giffard Pollard, M A, Chaplain of the Kolar Gold Field, William Robert Coleridge, son of Robert John Beadon, Barrister-at-Law, to Dorothy Mabel Short, only child of the late Thomas Henry Short.

DEATHS.

JAL—February 9, at Main Road, Royapuram, son of Firoz M Chowdha, aged 11.

SNUGGS—February 6, at Rajahmundry, of typhoid fever, Myra Evelina Friendley, the dearly loved youngest daughter of Mr Robert Snuggs, retired Inspector of Police and Pension Paymaster of Godavery District.

℞

1/4 *Floral Mouth Elixir,* (Kemp) *1 bottle.*

1/- *Dentists Tooth Powder,* (Kemp), *1 bottle.*

-/8 *Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush,* (Kemp), —*one.*

m. *Use morning and evening,*

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co Ltd.

7 Elphinstone Circle, or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30 m. Sun sets, 5h. 59 m. High water, 1-52 m. 2-13 a. Low water, 7-54 m. 7-51 a.

First Criminal Sessions.

Meeting, Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Lecture on Water Tube Boilers, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 6-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)

The Hon'ble D. R. Chichgar's lecture, Framji Cowasji Institute, 8-25 p. m. (S. T.)

B. B R. A. Society, Meeting at 5-45 p. m. (S. T.)

POLO.—There will be a game of polo on the Maidan to-day at 5-30 p.m.

B. B R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5 45 p. m., S. T., when a paper will be read by Mr. C. V. Vaidya on the Races of Early India with special reference to the origin of the Marathas.

REPORTED THEFT.—Alarakhia Jiwraj, a Hindu residing in a bungalow at Parel Road, reports the theft of gold ornaments, valued collectively at Rs. 484, from his bed-room some time during Sunday night. Complainant suspects one of his domestic servants, who has disappeared, of the theft.

THE HON'BLE D. R. CHICHGAR'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 25 p. m., Indian Standard Time, to-day, by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Darashaw Ratanji Chichgar. The topic selected for the evening is "Method and Function of Education—General culture requisite for professional success." The Hon'ble Mr. E. Giles, M. A., C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction, has consented to preside. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and appliances, and is open to the public, but all lovers and promoters of education are cordially invited to attend.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHOWNAGAR.—A correspondent wires :—An evening party on a grand scale was given by a well-known Khoja merchant, Sheth Rahimtulla Dayabhai, of Hyderabad, in honour of the marriage of his daughter with the son of our popular Judge Mr. Mahomedally, at Bhupatsingji bungalow, last evening. A beautiful bungalow was erected in the spacious compound, and was nicely and tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and illuminated with dazzling Kitson lights. Over four hundred guests, official and non-official, were present. All guests were gracefully and cordially received by Sheth Rahimtulla and Fazalally at the gate. For their amusement excellent music was provided. Prince Mangalsinghji, younger brother to His Highness Maharaja Saheb, graced the occasion with his august presence. Among the most distinguished guests were Rana Shri Kalubha, Rana Shri Nanbha, ex-Diwan, Mr. Burjorji, Chief Judge, Mr. Ranina, Principal Sanjana, Director, Mr. Enteer, Nagarsheth Prabhadas, Sheth Wandrawandas, Sheth Dinshawji, Sheth Aladinbhai, and several other leading citizens. Bhavnagar never witnessed such a successful evening party at a private gentleman's house. It was skilfully organised and ably managed. All the arrangements were satisfactory, and the brilliant gathering after partaking of rich refreshments and pan-gulab dispersed at a late hour.

LAST NIGHT OF HARMSTONS.

To-night circus-goers will have their last opportunity of paying a visit to Harmston's this year and a mighty house may be anticipated as the wind-up to a most successful season. To-morrow the show leaves for a few weeks' stay at Hyderabad. This afternoon there will be a final souvenir matinee for the youngsters, and at the evening performance there will be an amateur riding contest in which a handsome trophy will be presented to the winner, Mrs. Harmston-Love had a great audience to welcome her at her benefit performance last night, and she and the "Colonel" leave Bombay with the best wishes of their thousand of patrons for a speedy return.

THE "Baudot" system of telegraphy which is now being introduced into India, is an ingenious method of mechanically printing the messages at the receiving end of the wire will quicken up work on even the widest circuits, and thus help in the disposal of the constantly growing traffic. It may be added that the services of three expert technically qualified officials from the British Postal Telegraphs have been lent for several months to the Telegraph Department and are now in India engaged in fitting up the apparatus and instructing the selected staff.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon Sir P. M. Mehta presiding.

PROVISION OF A TOWN BAND.

Mr. N. N. Saher, in accordance with his notice, moved that a committee consisting of councillors he named be appointed to consider the advisability or otherwise of approaching Government with a view to amend the Municipal Act empowering the Corporation to spend money on the provision of a Town Band. Mr. Saher said that on the last occasion when he gave a notice of motion regarding a provision for Rs. 3,000 for a Town Band, it was ruled out of order, because it was then urged that there was no power left with the Corporation to make the provision asked for. For that reason he now moved that a committee be appointed to approach Government asking them to so amend the Municipal Act as to empower the Corporation to spend money on the provision of the proposed band.

The President remarked that there was no necessity of appointing a committee, inasmuch as the Corporation could also approach Government just as the Committee.

Mr. Saher then on permission amended his proposition doing away with the committee and requesting the Government to amend the Municipal Act and to so legislate as to empower the Corporation to provide for the band.

Mr. Padhye spoke against the proposition. He though, the expenditure after a Town Band was unnecessary inasmuch as people enjoyed bands at places such as the Victoria Gardens, the Band Stand and elsewhere.

Mr. Cowasji Readymoney was in favour of the proposition. He believed it was not only the duty of the Municipality to provide for the proposed Town Band, but it fell upon them also to maintain such a band. He thought it was Mr. Padhye's economic conscience that had prompted him to express himself against such a proposition. Every city in Europe whatever its size had a Town Band of its own supported by the Municipality, while for a city like Bombay to have no Town Band was a disgrace. They read in papers about a Town Band, and the writers were of opinion that the Municipality was the body that had anything to do with a question of the band. He hoped the Corporation would pass the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Dunn was for the proposition, but he wished that the amended proposition would not tie down their hands, for they might like either to hire an efficient band or might have a special band of their own. The latter course, of course, he thought was more expensive than the former, but by adopting it they might be encouraging private enterprises.

The President said that providing for a band included everything and the proposition would not tie them down to any particular thing.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia further supported the proposition. He said that on the last occasion when the question was brought before the Corporation he supported it in asking the Corporation to allocate a large sum of money for the musical amusement. He really didn't know whether the idea of a Town Band would be feasible or not, because he believed it to be an expensive thing. But sooner they were given the necessary discretionary power the better it was for them. Perusing the London County Council's reports he found that every city there had provided itself with a Town Band of its own, while the fact that the city of Bombay, with millions of people and with income of crores of rupees, should not have its own Town Band did not reflect any great credit to its Municipality.

Mr. James MacDonald further supported the original proposition which was carried.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF WATER AS SUPPLIED TO THE CITY.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in accordance with notice given moved "That whereas it is an admitted fact that in view of the ever-increasing requirements of this City its water supply requires considerable improvement both in quantity and in quality, and whereas only a full and constant supply of water can ensure uniformity of distribution and purity of supply, and whereas it is further believed and not without reason that a constant supply of water will also prove beneficial to the industries of the City, remove all complaints as to the insufficiency of supply to the existing industries hitherto hampered by dearth of water and give an impetus to the development of new industries, whereas frequent demands for water are received by the Bombay Municipality from outside Municipal bodies, a Committee to be named at the meeting be appointed to consider and report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on (1) the advisability of augmenting the daily supply of water from the Tansa Lake by an additional set of distribution pipes, (2) the probable effects of such an increased supply on the drainage of the city and the general health of the public, and (3) the effects of the proposed measure on the finances of the Municipality, having regard to the initial and recurring charges and annual receipts in respect of the increased supply, and to advise generally on the question of improving the water supply of the city.

After some remarks from the mover of the proposition it was seconded and carried.

ENQUIRY INTO MALARIAL AND OTHER FEVERS.

The Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency to place the following letter to the President from the Secretary to Government before the meeting :—"I am directed to state that Government approve of the proposal of the Municipal Corporation for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of malarial and other fevers in Bombay City, and to request that you will be so good as to ask the Corporation to nominate two gentlemen as members of the Committee. I am to add that two members will be nominated by Government and that the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay will be appointed Chairman of the Committee."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetjee moved that the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna be appointed as the Corporation's representatives on the Committee to enquire into certain matters connected with the prevalence and causation of malarial and other fevers in the city.

In support of his proposition Dr. Jehangir said that they would be all satisfied with those appointments. The President as well as Sir Bhalchandra were known to them as the best men that could be selected from amongst them. He also moved that Government be informed that the Corporation was of opinion that it would be desirable to widen the scope of its Committee and to include amongst its members at least one expert sanitary engineer, without whom, he feared, the Committee would not be able to guide itself.

The motion having been duly seconded, the President remarked that he felt very uncomfortable that he should be asked to represent the Corporation in the Committee which would investigate into malarial and other fevers inasmuch as he was neither a medical man nor a sanitary engineer.

A member : Why, Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided over the Inoculation Committee.

Continuing, the President said that he did not like to shove off any work that the Corporation asked him to do. But he feared that the outside public would laugh both at them and at him for that appointment. Certainly he did not like to say that he would not do any duty that the Corporation asked of him and expected of him.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola felt that the Corporation would be acting wisely if it did away with the latter portion of Dr. Jehangir's proposal in which Government was asked to see that amongst the members of the Committee there should be one expert sanitary engineer. Government had asked the Corporation to appoint two men as their representatives on the Committee, and it was an unrestricted choice given to the Corporation. Now if the Corporation thought that one expert sanitary engineer should be on the Committee, the Corporation could make such an appointment themselves instead of asking Government to do so. The speaker moved an amendment to the effect that from Dr. Jehangir's proposition the latter portion regarding an expert sanitary engineer be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D Thackersey and Mr. Padhye favoured the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha also agreed with the amendment. He thought that the necessity of an expert sanitary engineer on the Committee could be brought to the notice of Government by the President in his letter as a suggestion. He implicitly believed that no one in the Corporation carried such a vast knowledge in the way of sewage and drainage as their President, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta—(hear, hear)—who had thirty-five years' experience in all Municipal details, and therefore was the right man in the right place. (Cheers).

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. James MacDonald and Dr. Viegas further supported the amendment, which on being put to vote was carried.

WATER FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia moved and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that as soon as it might be found practicable the charges for supply of water by meter measurement for trade purposes be reduced and be made equal with the charges for supply of water by meter measurement for domestic purposes.

Mr. Wadia in support of his proposition spoke at length. He said that the mill industry which consumed a very large quantity of water was penalised by the high rate of water charges. He did not see why water used for domestic purposes should be charged at the rate of four annas, while the water used for industrial purposes be charged at the rate of ten annas. In his opinion the citizens and their industries could not be divorced one from the other, inasmuch as one depended upon the other. If the Corporation held that by taking less from the landlords they relieved the tenants, they must also hold that by taking more from the mill-owners they were taking more from the labou

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publications in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR' and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1906.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

THE statement that the United States Government has decided to build more barracks at Manila, as it "may be necessary to send troops to China," may be accepted as indicative that the States appreciates the present situation more fully than the Powers in Europe. The Anglo-Chinese Press is unanimous in declaring that a movement is afoot to translate anti-foreign feeling into anti-foreign action. Chinese authorities give open support to the forces that make for disorder, and if the Empress-Dowager does not encourage them openly, she is fully aware of what is going forward and neglecting the opportunity to turn the current of Chinese sentiment into healthy channels. Since the friction at the Settlement Mixed Court and the anti-American boycott fresh attempts to create disturbances have been made and tactics similar to those adopted before the last Boxer rising have been resorted to. Placards have been posted in the Chinese suburbs of Shanghai setting forth that there is reason to believe that the French have designs on the Ningpo joss-house, "wherefore it behoves all true Chinese to be united and to resist aggression." Furthermore, it was announced that French troops had arrived for the purpose of seizing the joss-house. As if in verification of these apprehensions parties of French sailors were to be seen patrolling various parts of the French concession and the fears and unrest of the natives have been increased. British settlers, too, are the subject of anti-foreign demonstrations and have begun to strengthen their defences. The memorial of Yuan-Shih-Kai, Viceroy of Chihli and High Commissioner of the Peiyang Administration, for permission to resign the various extra posts he holds is taken to signify his disapproval of the native movement, and the reply of the Empress-Dowager most clearly shows that her Majesty is not ignorant of the trend of events. In an Imperial rescript she replies to Yuan-Shih-Kai thus:—"As the country is passing through a critical situation fraught with difficulties, there is all the more reason for us to have with us men of ability and enterprise to reorganise and put to rights matters affecting the welfare of the State. We have always found the memorialist to be a man of especial probity and loyalty, earnest and steady in everything he does, and we therefore command him to continue his supervision over the various matters put in his hands and obtain from them the substantial results which his ability has led us to confide to him. Let not the memorialist persist in resigning from the extra duties placed in his hands."

The leading Shanghai journal does not hesitate to assert that the same Chinese officials who are leading and supporting the present anti-foreign movement have taken every advantage of the security afforded by the Settlement's good government to invest their money in land and buildings within our limits; to these it would undoubtedly come as a forcible argument for the maintenance of amicable relations and good order if they were made to understand that any further disturbances would result in certain penalties upon themselves and their Chinese fellow-residents. We do not ignore the fact that the Chinese (owing chiefly to the deplorable fact that they command a certain measure of foreign support) are even now contesting the right of the ratepayers to impose taxation, and that, if they persist in this policy, the very existence of the Settlement and of the vast interests therein involved become threatened. But it seems to our contemporary better that even this wide issue be definitely raised and fought out, than that we should continue to drift under the present policy of obstruction and friction. The present situation at Shanghai and the recent riots are but manifestations of tendencies universal throughout the Chinese Empire at the present moment; sooner or later it must become a question for the European Powers chiefly concerned in the commerce of the Far East to determine how the Chinese Government is to be permitted to indulge in these tendencies and what form of hostages shall be taken to ensure its more satisfactory behaviour for the future. Prominent settlers are leading an agitation in favour of the formation of a Foreign Defence League for the protection of foreigners against insult and molestation and their property against danger and destruction. It is urged that the League should nosify the native authorities that they will henceforth be prepared independently of any action by the Foreign authorities, individually and collectively, to suppress by combination and force, if need be, any interference with the rights to the enjoyment of which they are entitled under the treaties. Such notice would perhaps serve as an antidote to the attitude adopted by the natives, although it would not be openly approved by the representatives of his Majesty's Government. Still the formation of a League—an armed league—is in every respect highly desirable.

With regard to America's preparations, astonishment may be expressed that she has not taken steps in that direction before. Her apparent dilatoriness may be otherwise interpreted in view of President Roosevelt's Message to the Congress, wherein he said: "As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect, and quite rightly intend to insist upon, justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we cannot expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We cannot ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them. They would have a perfect right to exclude our labouring men, if our labouring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardise the well-being of the Chinese population; and as, 'mutatis mutandis,' these were the conditions with which the Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face, we had and have a perfect right, which the Chinese Government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting coolie immigration." And the American is still the subject of the bitterest enmity of the Chinese. Whether other nations are as ready to maintain their rights as the American is doubtful, seeing that after chastising the celestial they would not now be able to seize territory in order to recoup themselves for the outlay. Great Britain and Japan stand pledged to prevent the dismemberment of China, and for ten years at all events the Chinese have the opportunity of putting their house thoroughly in order. As a writer in the "Celestial Empire" observes: "If in that time she cannot do something to work out her own salvation, she will deserve to lose all." China is now free of the incubus of Russian aggression which has hung over her for a couple of centuries. Her opportunity for coming into line with Japan now offers itself and already the reformation of the Army has begun. Bows and arrows have gone and there are some four hundred thousand men more or less well-trained, who will serve as a nucleus for the still greater force of some million and a quarter that she should have by the end of the ten years. Other reforms may follow and anti-foreign feeling may subside. But there is reason to fear before this much-to-be-desired change comes about it will have been found necessary to deliver another severe chastisement upon the people, who even yet fail to realise how futile is their most strenuous effort to get rid of the foreigner.

TRIAL BY ORDEAL IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a Madras contemporary a remarkably instructive paper on Trial by Ordeal as practised in former days in India. Describing the various forms of direct appeal to the Almighty the writer mentions different kinds of each. In one of the fire-ordeals the accused had to take a specified number of paces on red-hot pieces of "pippala" wood, and, if his soles was not burnt, his innocence established. In another form, the accused had to grasp with both hands a red-hot ball of iron weighing four or five pounds, or one or more heads of spears, and walk a particular number of yards. In the hot-oil ordeal the accused or claimant had to put his hand into a cauldron containing boiling ghee or oil and fish out of it a small metallic ring without scalding his fingers. In the water ordeal, the capacity of the accused to remain under water for a certain length of time was made the test of his innocence. Then there were varieties of trial by poison. Seven barley-corns of "vishanaga," a poisonous root, or of white arsenic were mixed with butter, which the accused ate from the hands of a Brahmin; if the poison produced no visible effect, the accused was absolved, otherwise condemned. Or a cobra was thrown into a deep earthen pot, into which was dropped a coin or a ring which he was ordered to take out; if he was not bitten, he was pronounced innocent. In the "Kosa" ordeal the priest performs rites to the image of some deity, and, having bathed the idol, made accused drink three handfuls of the water that had dropped from it. If within the fortnight following he suffered no calamity, he must be acquitted. The last of these seems fairest, but in the others the accused had less chance than one who is confronted to-day with a whole force of suborned police. The writer gives prominence to a remarkable trial by ordeal recorded in Belgaum. There was a dispute about some land between one Sivasakti "acharya" or priest of the god Kalleswara at Kittur, and another priest named Kalyanasakti, who was the "acharya" of another idol in the same place. Kalyanasakti took an oath apparently with some sacred symbol or image on his head, and Sivasakti took an oath with a heated plough-share in his hand. The adjudicants, consisting of all the "mahajanas," or leading residents of the neighbouring village of Degamve, were convened in an assembly in the "sabhamantapa" and examined Sivasakti's hand. On finding it uninjured, they unanimously decided that he had proved his case and that the land in dispute really belonged to the god Kalleswara. No decision could have been more just and equitable.

LESSONS FROM BERAR.

DISTRICT OFFICIALS in Berar have just received a rating from the Chief Commissioner in reviewing the report of the Revenue Administration of that province. He complains that the district reports generally deal with the economic history of the year in a somewhat perfunctory fashion, giving statistics of the sales of property in execution of decrees, and other information generally of a statistical character. Mr. Miller would like to see this part of the report much improved. It is of importance to the Administration to learn what are the views as to the condition of the people formed by the district officers who are brought most into contact with them both in their office work and their tours. He has read with interest, the Chief Commissioner adds, the remarks of Mr. Clay, the Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, on the subject of the effect on agricultural work of the great demand for labour in cotton factories and presses. It is generally accepted as axiomatic that the great want of India is the development of industrial occupations outside of agriculture, but the Deputy Commissioner's remarks indicate that too rapid a development may react unfavourably on agriculture. The question is an interesting one, and while the rise in the payment of labour is to be welcomed as likely to lead to an improved standard of living in what has hitherto been the lowest class of the community, its possible effect on other classes deserves attention. Further, on the subject of cotton-growing the review has something to say. It is remarked that the cotton now grown throughout Berar is a short-stapled variety, and the rapid extension of the area under this crop shows that it has been a profitable one, and that the cultivator's preference for the variety commonly sown has been justified by the results. At the same time it is pointed out that the consequence of replacing other crops so largely by cotton would be seriously to affect the prosperity of Berar, if in any season the demand for the short-stapled variety were to fall off, or if there were to be a marked fall in cotton prices generally. The Chief Commissioner sapiently adds: The cultivators of Berar, no doubt, understand their business better than any outsider, and the larger traders and manufacturers are fully aware of the causes that affect prices and of the relative advantage of different kinds of staple. It will be long before a Government farm can teach them lessons of importance, but the time will be shortened if representatives both of the trading and the cultivating classes can be got to interest themselves in the experiments at the farm and in making trial for themselves on a small scale of varieties that give promise of success.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 3 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next.

THE Chief of Kagal, with a retinue of followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and is putting up in Peddar Road.

WE understand that the Cairnes Government are appointing Consuls of their own at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. This is an entirely new departure.

RAJA Madhavsinghji Sadulsinghji of Kishangadh (Rajputana), with a number of followers arrived in Bombay yesterday morning and is putting up a Tardeot Road.

REGULAR meteorological stations are to be set up at Phari and Gyantse, which will furnish a valuable addition to the knowledge of the snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas.

THE Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution, from loan funds, of the Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canal projects in the Punjab.

WE understand that H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore has abandoned the idea of meeting Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and proposes recruiting his health at Cape Comorin.

NEWS reaches us that Major Short, R.H.A. Captain Wardrop, R.H.A., Staff, and Lieutenant Talbot, 17th Lancers, have been mauled by panthers and are seriously ill in the Station Hospital, Meerut.

IT is stated that Mr. Justice Pargiter and Mr. Justice Pratt on their retirement from the U. P. High Court Bench, will be succeeded by Mr. Casperiz, and by Mr. Holmwood, District and Sessions Judges of the first grade.

MR. A. FORSYTH, of Messrs. Graham and Co., has been elected a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Calcutta Port Trust in the place of Mr. Rivers G. Curris, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., resigned.

AN appeal is being issued for funds to endow a separate Bishopric for Singapore with the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States as a separate Diocese. At present these territories are included with Labuan and Sarawak in one Diocese.

IT is notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey for a line of railway from Nyaungyan or Thazi on the Burma Railways to Sanghai, a distance of about 112 miles. This survey will be known as the Southern Shan States Railway Survey of 1906, and has been placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

THE trial of what is known as the Poona Sedition case, in which the publisher of the "Bhala" newspaper is indicted for trying to bring the British Government into hatred and contempt, was commenced at the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Batty and a Special Jury. The case for the prosecution was closed; and Mr. D. D. Davar addressed the jury for the defence, but had not finished his remarks at the rising of the Court till this morning.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail":—"A momentous change in men's fashions has been set by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, I have a vague recollection was satisfied unless there was a beautifully marked crease down the front and back of the legs of his trousers. But "nous allons changer tout cela." Those who have glanced at the Prince of Wales' clothes, when his Royal Highness has been in mufti at any of the recent gatherings during the Royal Visit, must have noticed that the crease is down the sides of the trousers. A hint this for our fashionable "jeunesse dorée!"

THE economic condition of the Frontier Province continues to progress. An excellent harvest in the spring of 1904, and a fair autumn crop, these following a fyear of comparative prosperity led to a fall in prices to an average which had not been reached in the preceding twenty years, and this in turn stimulated trade on both sides of the administrative border. The results of the realization of the land revenue reflected the prosperous condition of the people generally. Of the annual demand under fixed land revenue practically the entire amount was collected while the collections on account of arrears showed an increase of 50 per cent. over those of the preceding year. The exceptionally favourable spring season of 1904, caused a large extension of cultivation generally in the area under fluctuating assessment.

A FEW nights ago, says the Shanghai paper, a motor car was left standing in front of the Club, in charge of a native chauffeur, while the owner was attending to some business inside. The chauffeur seeing a friend approaching invited him to a spin in the devil waggon, which offer was gladly accepted. The outfit was soon, speeding along the Bund, and getting into the Soochow Road, an effort was made to break all previous records, and when near the corner of Chekiang Road, the machine was brought to a sudden stop by colliding with a big heap of stones, which the road repairers had left and failed to put a light on. The machine was going so fast that it turned completely over, and the gasoline catching fire, the car was soon nothing but a heap of scrap iron. The chauffeur and his friend took their departure and it is said have not been seen since by the irate owner of the car, who is now threatening to bring suit against the Council for the loss of the car, as there were no lights shown at the scene of the accident.

IN the zoology of the Indian Forest Officer, writes the "Englishman" herbivorous animals are divided into two classes, grazers and browsers; the former, represented by the harmless bovine which is content with a dinner off grass, may under restrictions be permitted to enter the sacred forest precincts; but the latter represented by the agile and undisciplined goat which prefers a leafy diet, is anathema. Now the goat plays an extremely important part in agricultural economy, and notwithstanding his musky odour furnishes in some parts of the country the only flesh food of the masses. It does seem unfair that he should be ousted from enormous tracts of scrub jungle, which a jealous department chooses to dignify with the name of forest. So think the Madras Government, who in their review of the last annual forest report observe that "there is a growing tendency to sacrifice the goat to the exigencies of forest administration" and have desired "that adequate provision should be made for it in the scheme of forest policy."

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE ELECTIONS.

Our London correspondent sends the following interesting letter to us on the situation from Sir George Birdwood:—

This is the double Anniversary of the defeat of Majuba Hill (1881) and fall of Khartoum (1886), while just a fortnight has passed since the Anniversary of the surrender of Peajdeh (1886):—and all through this fortnight having given, under ever-varying conditions, the most conscientious consideration to the daily course and indications of the General Election, now drawing to its well ordered and full close, I am now prepared to state to you, as I was not last Friday, the determinate conclusions I have come to on its results—the conclusions that will govern any responsible action I may take in the approaching strife of English politics, so long, as yet for a while, I remain a British citizen "in being" and capable of living my life, however humbly to the purposes of my country.

Well,—setting aside prejudices, the gradual growth of the traditional conventions of our immemorial parliamentary system, and suppressing the overmastering combative instinct, developed with a second nature through 600 years (from 1308) of representative government, to turn whichever "party" is "in" forthwith out, and withstanding the irresistible fascination of playing this game of Olympian tick-tack fairly and squarely to its last hole,—excluding all these instigations and incentives to a contrary judgment, my deliberate conclusion on the results of the elections is that they are, from the patriotic point of view, satisfactory, and to be loyally accepted and furthered. They are pre-eminently satisfactory in the accumulating evidence they supply of the break up of the old and obsolescent parliamentary parties, organised as they have hitherto been on a too exclusive basis of political principles, and of their slow and sure reconstitution on a wider and deeper basis of industrial, commercial and general economic interests. Lord Randolph Churchill initiated this process of disintegration and re-integration with the modern Conservative party and Mr. Chamberlain with the Radical party; and now he has again set it agoing in the Unionist party itself, and its completion and the reorganisation of both parties in the state on the more scientific foundation of a close and unimpassioned study of individual, and social, and national, and international circumstances and conditions, and concerns, and necessities, will probably be brought about by the new "Labour Party" acting in the House of Commons in ever closer and closer, while perfectly independent co-operation with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain,—who remains as the great, the epic protagonist of the General Election. In nothing incapacity of the old parliamentary parties to deal with the new conditions of life, imposed on us by our self-denying altruism in Free Trade than in the failure of all legislative means to provide adequately for the moral and material welfare of the industrial classes of the country, with the consequent growing burden on the public conscience of the still unsolved problem of dealing righteously with the redemption of the unemployed,—the inevitable wreckage of our system of stark competitive civilisation, a problem which can be dealt with effectively only by preventing unemployment. The disasters of Majuba Hill, Khartoum, and Penjdeh, sink into insignificance in comparison with the menace to the State of an unhealthy, ignorant, disheartened, and despairing population, eking out a precarious and embittered existence on the doles of the charitable, and propagating everywhere the taints of social degradation and national degeneracy. Indeed the most pressing and imperative duty of every modern government must now be to provide itself with a teeming population of healthy, sane, well instructed and trained, and educated, and disciplined men and women,—any legislative division of parties being determined simply by differences of opinion as to the most efficient, the wisest, and the most beneficent means for attaining and securing these human and imperial ends. All purely political questions, excepting, of course, those ever, and often quite unexpectedly arising out of international relations, must now, for some time to come, be postponed to the more immediate necessities for radical legislative action with reference to those most vital demotological problems concerned with, as it were, the substance and texture, and the first springs of our ethnical being and energies and the regeneration of the physical and spiritual stamina of every single individual making up the sum total of our national life and historical personality. Only where there are sober minded, clean living men can a state be powerful and safe; and it is idle to talk of empire, of any form or denomination, industrial, commercial, or political, until means have first been provided for the perpetual creation and maintenance of the unimpaired vitality of the race. The "Labour Members" of the new House of Commons are virile to a man, and so emphatically are Mr. Chamberlain and his herd of "Whole Hoggers," as the Radical papers are pleased to sub-bracket them with him. They, at least, are not going to stand any nonsense. They "mean business," and between them, you may rely on it, intend to "make things hum." The first sign of their business habits will, I hope, be the virtual abolition, without any noisy words about it, of the indecency of those frivolous afternoon "Teas on the Terrace" and the scandal of the "Week-end" holiday—two most significant symptoms of the decay of the House of Commons during the past thirty years as a legislative assembly.

But the Millenium advances precautiously, and we must needs abide the patience of Providence. The ministerial majority in the House of Commons is out of all proportion to the aggregate majority of votes that have placed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in power. The aggregate vote of the passing General Elections shows [as have all previous several Elections since 1832] that it has been divided almost equally between the two parties, which, in the present instance, on account of their chaotic composition, can no long be discriminated as Unionists and Radicals and must, for convenience sake, be labelled Ministerialists and Opposition. I cannot state exactly what the aggregate majority of the Ministerialists is to-day, because the Radical papers, which at first daily recorded it, ceased to publish it so soon as they observed its significance; and the Conservative papers never carry their observation below the surface to the root of things. But on an aggregate vote of about eight millions, the aggregate majority, which has returned such an overwhelming majority to the House of Commons, will be found to be about half a million, and it is made up, at least in great part, if not altogether, of dissatisfied and offended and recalcitrant Unionists,—including the eccentric good fellows, owners of dogs, who have never forgiven Mr. Long his courageous and most effective "muzzling order," and those frivolous sentimentalists who act in what they take to be the sporting spirit of giving the other side its "innings." Now what does this mean in every Parliament, whatever the party that administers the Government of the country? Simply this, that when any measure is proposed by the Government of the day, in the least in advance of the average intelligence, or in any degree obnoxious to the average prejudices of the country, the aggregate majority of voters at once begins to shift its sympathies from the Ministerialist side in the House to the Opposition; pressure is put by the constituencies on their representatives in the House; the Government begins to wobble; and bi-elections are lost to the Government; and the millinium is again and again postponed, and the hopes of its consummation deferred to another and yet another General Election. This sort of see-sawing is particularly marked in the case of all proposals for dealing with education, and the public health, and particularly with measures for the regulation, on wholly sanitary grounds, of the trade in foods. This criminal trifling with the fundamental interests of the country and empire has, of course, been very much aggravated by the personal composition of the House of Commons since 1832, the bulk of its members under the preponderating middle class influences of the period being of a more or less dilettante disposition, seekers after social pleasures and distinction, and earnest only in place hunting and cadging for "honours." In fact the only virile party in the House for the past thirty years have been the Irish members, who have treated their parliamentary duties with the earnestness of men holding a sacred trust for the country they represent.

(Concluded on page 6.)

DEADLOCK AT ALGECIRAS.

FURTHER FRENCH STATEMENT.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GO FURTHER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 12.

There is an apparent deadlock at Algeciras.

A further statement regarding the French position insists upon France's right to policing, ridicules Germany's pretended concessions, and declares the point has been reached beyond which it is impossible for France to go.

LATER.

The gravity of the situation at Algeciras absorbs public attention for the moment.

France insists on controlling the officering of the police to be composed of Moors in port towns where the insecurity is notorious and possibly also at Fez.

Germany apparently wishes to allot the privilege of policing to secondary European States, none of which, however, are desirous of accepting the task.

[In England it was felt that the whole point of the Algeciras Conference would turn upon the policing of the country and the establishment of a central bank. It is well-understood by business houses that the existing accommodation for trading purposes in Morocco is quite sufficient for all present needs. To begin with, there is the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, with an important branch in Tangiers under the management of an official who had considerable experience of Mahomedan ways of doing business at Constantinople before he was transferred to Tangiers. There is also a branch, doing considerable business, of an Algerian bank which last year erected a splendid new building in Tangiers, and there are several important German houses at the coast ports trading with Hamburg and acting as bankers for a number of commercial houses. It is thought, however, that there would be room for another important bank, if the results of the Conference should be productive of anything in the shape of public works, and that with the advance of the country the need will arise for larger accommodation and wider competition. The present coinage of Morocco (now a Belgian concession), together with the Hassani silver, has resulted in the currency of the country being so debased that it is at a discount in exchange with Spanish money, which in its turn is also at a discount. A new bank, it is thought, would also be of great use in making advances to European merchants. But any bank established in Morocco would have to be a trading bank. It would be hopeless to expect deposits. If the Moor saves money he is too clever to keep it in the country, knowing from everyday experience that it would not be his for long. Those Moors who are rich men (and there are millionaires among them) have invariably locked up their wealth in Europe.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

Military Estimates Reduced.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Japanese House of Representatives has passed the Budget, the Government having consented to a reduction of five million yen in the extraordinary expenditure on the Army and Navy.

THE LABOUR PARTY.

Its Policy.

NEW TITLE.

The Labour Representation Committee has changed its title to the Labour Party. The report issued demands the payment of members as the subscriptions are inadequate to meet the increase in the representation.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Home Rule Essential.

ALLIED TO NO PARTY.

A meeting of the Irish Party has been held in Dublin at which it was resolved to refuse to support any English Party or Government not making Home Rule the cardinal point of its programme.

THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

The Government has appointed Lord Elgin, Lord Ripon, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane and Mr. Winston Churchill as a Committee to study the problems of the Transvaal.

THE RISING IN ARABIA.

Turks Repulsed.

SERIOUS LOSSES.

The Turkish troops have been compelled to abandon their attacks on Shakara, an important fortress in Yemen held by the rebels. The Turks have lost four guns and one Pacha killed and another wounded.

THE OUTBREAK IN NATAL.

All Quiet.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The scene of the native outbreak in Natal is quiet and the expedition sent against the natives there has so far not been opposed.

LATER.

There is considerable anxiety in Natal concerning the native trouble, though it is believed it will be localized.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Captain Fuller, the last survivor of the battle of Aliwal.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, with the English Mails of 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Vice-President of Venezuela is reported to be plotting against President Castro and is prepared to assist the French.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

An Austro-Italian Commercial Treaty has been signed which provides for a special Convention regulating the treatment of workmen on the basis of reciprocity.

THE "TIMES" ON CHINA.

The "Times" discussing a letter from its Shanghai correspondent, who suggests that the main object of the Chinese missions to America and Europe is to obtain the abolition of extra territoriality, sympathizes with the genuine efforts towards awakening China, but deprecates any hasty concession of this description.

THE LAUNCH OF THE DREADNOUGHT.

The King also knighted Admiral Barry on Saturday.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

M Makino, the Japanese Minister, has left Vienna homeward bound. Most of the Ambassadors bade him farewell at the station.

CHARGE OF PERJURY WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The case in which leave was applied for to prosecute Mr. R. D. Mehta for perjury in connection with a recent prosecution before the Calcutta Small Cause Court has been adjourned "sine die" on the application of plaintiffs, who have explained that they are now satisfied Mr. Mehta made a bona fide mistake. The matter is to be reported to Government by the Court.

CALCUTTA CREMATORIUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The Calcutta crematorium is now in full working order. The body of an ox has been successfully dealt with in it as a test, and the French engineers employed in erecting it have left for home.

THE "BENGALI" ON LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The "Bengali" publishes an article comparing the grandiloquence of Lord Curzon's farewell speeches in India with the simple words of Lord Ampthill's parting address.

THE BURDWAN MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Maharajah Dhiraj of Burdwan proceeds in April to England and other European countries.

THE PRINCELY PANTHER-SLAYER.

A RECORD TROPHY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUNDLA, FEB. 12.

At about 1 p.m. yesterday His Highness Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar received intimation that a panther was seen resting near a hill some 30 miles south from here, whereupon His Highness immediately started in his motor-car for the place. The animal was so stout and large that he almost looked like a big tiger. The hill being rough with stones, there was no convenient site for His Highness to stand and a meda was therefore erected. Haka was made and the panther left his lurking place in anger, when a shot from the right barrel of His Highness' rifle wounded him seriously. However the animal, strong as he was, ran a few steps roaring up the hill, when a shot fired from the left barrel laid him dead on the ground. This was the biggest panther that His Highness shot this season, perhaps the biggest that has ever yet been bagged in Kathiawar by anyone, either European or Native. He measured 8 feet and 10 inches.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TRAIN ON FIRE.

A Surat correspondent writes :—A serious accident, happily unattended by loss of life, but involving great destruction of rolling-stock and goods, occurred on Saturday morning near Amroli, about four miles from Surat, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The train which came to grief was the special Broach up-goods train. It appears that while passing the north distant signal a number of wagons left the rails, and twenty of them fell over the embankment, seventeen of these being completely wrecked. Fourteen wagons of the latter, loaded with half-pressed bales of cotton, caught fire through friction and were entirely destroyed, there being no means to cope with the flames. The permanent way was also greatly damaged, and both the up and down lines were blocked, necessitating the transhipment of passengers till about midnight on Saturday, when the down line was cleared. All the trains were worked on the single line till 11 a.m. next day, by which time both lines were cleared. A gang of coolies was immediately sent from Surat to repair the line, and Mr. M. W. Fleischer, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. W. P. Johnson, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, proceeded to the scene of the accident by a special train from Bombay at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A gang of coolies followed them from Dadar by a special train to assist the clearing of the lines. The damage is estimated at a lakh of rupees.

In connection with the merits and demerits of the new short service rifle which are now being much discussed, it may be of interest to mention that an officer of the United Provinces Light Horse shooting at a plains station in the United Provinces in June, made with the short rifle a score of 250, out of a possible 260, in the Annual Musketry course. The conditions of temperature and weather at the time were excessively trying, and if the circumstances had been more favourable, a score of 255 or 256 might not improbably have been recorded.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 12.

The Princess this evening paid a visit to the Exhibition in the Public Gardens, where the arts and industries of the Nizam's Dominions are represented. A large number of side shows make the Exhibition ground an attractive place of public resort.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

The Indian Tea Committee have decided to continue for another year the existing arrangement for advertising in the United States jointly with Ceylon, also to allot further five thousand pounds to a separate fund for purchasing Indian tea in America, and two thousand pounds for a similar purpose in Belgium and Germany; also two thousand pounds to the Anti-Tea Duty League. They have decided besides to continue for green tea a bonus of six pies per pound on two million pounds, also to pay nine pies per pound bonus on thirty thousand pounds of tea to assist the Dehra Dun planters in sending a tea caravan to Tibet.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Presiding at an annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association here to-day, Mr. Lockhart Smith welcomed the Commission under Mr. Robertson which has been appointed by the Government of India to look into the labour arrangements in Assam, but pointed out that the proposed colonization schemes might interfere with the labour supply of the gardens unless fed by additional arrangements for immigration.

Sir Roper Lethbridge gave an interesting account of the operations of the Anti-Tea Duty League, which he claimed as largely responsible for the reduction effected some time ago in the tea tax, and is only requiring energetic support to obtain further material relief for the industry.

Mr. Hart dwelt upon the evils of the present labour recruiting system, pointing out that Act VI had proved unsatisfactory and might be given up with advantage in return for the facilities which the Government was prepared to afford in its place. He also contrasted the smooth working of the arrangements for supplying Indian labour to the Ceylon gardens with the difficulties with which Assam planters have still to contend. The figures to-day published show that in nine months ending 31st December last 9 1/2 crores of rupees were struck off in the Indian Mints, besides 50 lakhs of eight-anna pieces and five lakhs worth of half dollars. The net imports of precious metals into India in the same period comprised one crore worth of gold and seven crores worth of silver. Of the silver five crores was purchased by the Government of India for coinage purposes.

INDIAN TEA PLANTING INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Mr. Hugh Gordon and Mr. W. Milne represent the Indian tea planting industry on the Assam Labour Commission which is to look into the question of abolishing penal contracts.

THE NIZAM'S AFFLICTION.

MEETING AT ALIGARH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH FEB 12.

A meeting of trustees, staff, friends and students of the Aligarh College was held yesterday to express sincere, heartfelt and humble condolence with his Highness the Nizam upon the sad event which has so sorrowfully cast a gloom all over Mahomedan India. A telegram of condolence was despatched to his Highness. The College has been closed to-day and all examinations postponed on account of mourning.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION AT POONA.

POONA, FEB. 12.

Butler and Scully, late employees of the firm of Messrs. Phillimore and Company, Army Mess Contractors and Agents, appeared before Major Field, Cantonment Magistrate, in answer to summons obtained against them by Mr. Kirkbride, one of the Directors of the Company, for criminal misappropriation under Section 418, I. P. C. The first accused was employed as a manager of the firm's canteen, coffee shop and supper bar of the Mounted Infantry School, and the second was a steward of the firm in the cantonment canteen. From complainant's information it was alleged that the duty of the second accused was to hand over daily cash receipts to the first accused, whose duty it was to pay the same into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the firm. As regards the first accused as manager no amounts were remitted to the Bank, and the daily account-book kept for the canteen, coffee shop and supper bar is missing, and both the accused are unable to offer any satisfactory explanation. The canteen cash receipts amount to Rs. 212-4 and that of the coffee shop and supper bar to Rs. 212-12, which two sums of money have been misappropriated by both the accused.

Mr. Kirkbride, in his examination, in briefly detailing the duties of both the accused, stated that the aggregate takings of the canteen were from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per day, which average he took from the previous statement in the firm's book. On the 22nd January he came to Poona and found no statement of accounts had been submitted for the previous week, and on enquiries from Butler he was informed by him as having received no monies from Scully. The latter was called upon for an explanation, but he informed he had paid all the takings to Butler. In connection with the canteen, the sum of Rs. 212-12 also is not credited in the Bank by Butler. There was a private memorandum kept by accused No. 2 which showed cash receipts on account of the canteen between the 14th and 18th January and which are in his handwriting, but the daily book has disappeared. The book was in charge of Butler.

In cross-examination he stated that he had no personal knowledge that beer was sold on credit between the 14th and 18th ultimo, but he heard that the first accused left from duty after the 20th of that month.

Two more witnesses were examined who were employed in the canteen and the coffee shop, and the clerk from the Bombay Bank, who said that no accounts had been received to the firm's credit from the 14th to 18th January.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The statements of both the accused were recorded. Further hearing is adjourned till to-morrow, when the Magistrate will consider whether a charge should be framed against the accused.

Both the accused were relieved on personal recognisances of Rs. 200 each.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

France's Foreign Complications.

TALE OF A POODLE.

FRANCE AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, JAN 13.

FRANCE is not likely to take any immediate naval action against Venezuela, because either the seizure of Customs or the blockade of a port would work prejudice to other interests, notably, those of England, Italy, and Germany. It is understood that the last payments under the award of the Hague tribunal have not been paid, and, therefore, France hesitates to take a lien on the assets available for distribution. Many shrewd observers believe that Castro is merely playing for the gallery, at home, in his attitude towards France, and that a demonstration in force in Venezuelan waters will bring him speedily to his senses. The Taigny incident is, of course, only one in a long chain in which Castro has shown a domineering spirit. It is, however, only fair to say that whilst the President has acted high-handedly, his victims have not always been blameless. There is good reason to believe, as was shown in a recent interview with a Venezuelan, that the cable company did not preserve that neutrality during the revolution that might have been expected of them. Furthermore, there was a suspicious leakage of official messages going on. M. Taigny was unfortunate in being personally displeasing to the President of Venezuela which, no doubt, has had a certain influence on the course of events. Meanwhile, Paris is calm. No one has thought of the possibility of a Venezuelan fleet sailing up the Seine and bombarding the Louvre, or of occupying the Buttes Chaumont with a "corps d'armé."

Perhaps because there is no particular news, rumours of fresh complications over Morocco disturb the minds of commentators on the Conference. The delegates of the Sultan are the sub-agents of Germany, M. Clemenceau opines, this morning. They appear to be endowed with all the wily nature of the Oriental. When any point arises they say: we must consult the Government at Fez." As to the German representatives, they say nothing at all. Between procrastination and sphinx like silence there is no indecent haste about the proceedings at Algeciras. It is perhaps better, in the interests of international peace, that the Conference should be long drawn out. That, at least, is the view I have heard expressed in official quarters. Very little practical good is to be expected from these deliberations. Most people believe that they will tail off in vague general conclusions. M. Revoil stated clearly in his speech on the first day that the "open door" was an accepted principle; the privilege of organizing a general police force will not, apparently, be insisted upon. There remains, therefore, the one great essential matter—the frontier police. The true nature of Germany's claims will stand revealed when this question comes to be discussed. If France is not to be permitted to police the border on the Moroccan side, as well as her own, then the very existence of her North African Empire is in peril. Hardly anyone talks of war these days; but apparently, the aim of the Eastern neighbour is a campaign of diplomatic pin-pricks. Geographically, Algeciras and Caracas are far enough apart, but may be, they are links in the same policy. Castro may have had his head turned by the emissaries of Berlin, just as has the Sultan of Morocco.

The Latin Quarter is in ebullition. A certain professor in the Law School, named Cuq, is renowned for his tendency to plough. His furrows were deeper than ever at the Christmas examination, hence vengeance has burned deeper into the student soul. They have demonstrated these last few days, to some tune, and the Boul' Mich' has been full of a mob "conspewing the unpopular" don. The police of the Fifth Arrondissement have been quite busy gathering up the youthful rioters and lodging them temporarily in the cells. Yesterday afternoon I noticed that the manifestation took on a political complexion. Two thousand alumni of the University processionised, carrying red flags and uttering cries. Though their emblems were Socialistic and, indeed, seditious, their cheers were for M. Doumer. It is probably because he was not elected that he has become the hero of the student. That is the logic of the Pays Latin. The demonstrations remind one of the troubles of two years ago, when another professor, likewise cordially hated, was threatened with death, and had to have his house guarded. Every window was broken, and the professor's wife received ungallant attentions in the shape of pellets when she walked abroad. The Quarter refuses to be civilised. It insists on being gay and irresponsible.

There is almost an exaggerated cult of animals in Paris just now. Doggeries and Catteries abound, and the Societe Protectrice des Animaux lectures the "cocher" on the duty of man towards the lower creation. It was about time, since none is crueller than the Paris cabman, when he is cruel. Yet there is the reverse side—the spoiling of the domestic pet. Such lavishment of love upon the humble friends of man leads to jealousy, and even to acts of vengeance. This way lies madness. A case in point has just arisen. A lady inhabiting one of the wealthier quarters of the city showed an excessive fondness for her poodle. It was certainly as beautiful as poodles can be. All the world, from the "concierge" up to the "bonne" on the sixth floor, bestowed compliments upon the "caniche." "How fine he is!" they said perpetually. These word were as incense to the proud mistress. One day a rival appeared—a man with a Danish hound. Then all the world said how fine the Dane was, and thought no more of the poodle. The dog continued to thrive none the less; the mistress it was who pined. She heated water for the canine rival. It fell upon the man instead of the intended victim. The owner of the Dane went to the hospital, and the champion of the poodle to the solitude of the cell. She is there still.

Every Gascon is a gentleman born. There is Jasmin, the barber-poet, who came to Paris after achieving a local reputation with his verse, and conquered the capital as much by his good manners as by his poetry. M. Fallieres has been poet, too, and has written stanzans in the patois. Mme. Fallieres shares her husband's adaptability. She is perfectly able to perform the honours of the Elysee with the necessary grace and savoir faire. Wife and daughter—for there is a Mlle. Fallieres of the marriageable age—agreed between them never to refer visitors to the Presidency in the days that preceded the election. There is something attractive in this delicate reticence. As to M. Loubet, he counts the days that will bring him his retirement, and his right to go here and there without the Protocol. His house in the Rue Dante is now completely furnished. In the gallery hangs a portrait of himself, full-length size, painted by Bonnat, and offered by the municipality of Madrid; Mme. Loubet is the work of Patricot. In the President's study are portraits of the Tsar, of Alphonse XIII., of the Prince of Bulgaria and a bust of Edward VII. The appartment is full of objets d'art, some of very high value, recalling various Presidential journeys and episodes in the septennial term.

The General Election in England has been followed with unusual attention here for a variety of reasons. Foremost is, of course, the bond of union that unites the two countries, which is finding adequate expression at Algeciras and which, naturally, has created a sympathy in all things English, and secondly, because the "terrain" of the appeal to the British electorate is, largely the fiscal policy. Needless to say, France cannot afford to be disinterested in a struggle that concerns tariffs. She has too much at stake. Her trade with the United Kingdom is so colossal that the slightest change from the traditional "open-door" of Cobden and Bright is bound to affect her in some direction. She takes heart of grace, then, from what she conceives, prematurely no doubt, to be the "coup de grace" of neo-Protection. Some curious conclusions are to be derived from reading the comments of the leader-writers. Journals such as the Eclair, formerly distinguished for Anglophobia, who have now come into line with the new sentiment towards "the country of the Entente," declare satisfaction at the Liberal victory, which has given the power into the hands of the Little Englanders. M. Ernest Judet, who represents a certain school of strenuous and, perhaps, not very wise politicians, professes to see in the new Cabinet a Government less objectionable to Europe—a Government that is un-Imperialistic and unaggressive. This point of view would be more understandable if M. Judet were not, at the same time, markedly hostile to German pretensions. He cannot have failed to notice that his congratulations on the new temper of the English people are shared by Berlin, therefore his position, is hardly logical, since he rejoices in the very conditions that rejoice, also, the Eastern neighbour. It would seem as if this writer, and others of the same tendency, were still under the domination of the idea of England as the hereditary enemy, which obscures their perception that another Power is the enemy of the moment.

If the Labour representatives are wise in their day and generation they will take warning from the coquetry of the French toilers with the "turmoilers." Despite the great place that Socialism occupies in French political life, the working-classes have not obtained the social legislation that has been granted freely by a Conservative Government in England. The efforts of the extremists have been wasted in unprofitable directions, such as in fostering the anti-military spirit and in attempts to weaken the executive arm in questions of foreign policy, and of home administration. The deplorable effects of Socialism in high places are seen by the rule of M. Pelletan and M. Bevteaux in the Departments of War and Marine. Perhaps the sole compensation that has been realised is the activity of the German Socialists, who have just shown their great force in demonstrating against Russian autocracy. Obviously, Algeciras wears a calmer aspect when there are preoccupations at home to employ the War Lord. But too much importance may be given to this credit side of internationalism. It is, in most of its forms, whether Hervaist, Jauresque, or scholastic highly dangerous to the welfare of the State.

THE FORTHCOMING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE PRINCESS ENA AND ROME.

WRITING on the subject of the coming marriage of the King of Spain and the Princess Ena of Battenberg, a London correspondent says:—It may be well to give the views of some people in high places here on the reception of Princess Ena into the Roman Catholic Church, which will be a necessary accompaniment of the betrothal. It is possible that the long residence in England of Princess Henry of Battenberg and her children may mislead some of us into thinking that the King's sanction to such a step would be something unusual and rather forced. One can best deal with the matter, perhaps, by comparing it with the case of the present Tsarina. When Princess Alix of Hesse was betrothed to the Tsar her reception into the Greek Orthodox Church was necessary. To that, no less marked a step than reception into the Roman Catholic Church, for Princess Alix was of a Lutheran family, the consent of Queen Victoria was necessary. Nor was anything thought of the giving of the consent by the head of the English Church. It is probable that the reason was that it was taken as the betrothal of a German princess. But the case is really exactly parallel to that of Princess Ena, Princess Alix's mother was a sister of Princess Henry of Battenberg, and therefore the relation to the Throne of England is precisely the same in the case of Princess Ena. It is merely that by the residence here of members of the House of Battenberg we have been led to forget the similarity.

If there were likely to be any strong feeling in the matter it should be remembered that Princess Ena is not an English Royal princess. Queen Victoria's desire to have Princess Beatrice near her has brought it about that Princess Ena has been so thought of, whereas if they had lived at Darmstadt the idea would never have arisen. It is curious to see the difference that mere residence can make. But there have always been, and still are, great personages who maintain strictly the proper distinctions, and point out that "Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg" is an incorrect mode of address. That title carries no Royalty with it, and the stickler for exactness would address Her Royal Highness "Princess Beatrice," adding, if he liked, the title Princess Henry of Battenberg. In the same way Princess Helena, as such, is "Her Royal Highness," but as Princess Christian she is not. The strict people are, indeed, a little perturbed by a recent sign that a lack of exactness is penetrating to regions where it would not be expected. The tendency that these two instances show of forgetting the proper position of the female line in descent has been observed by certain anxious ones in the recent warrant giving not only the title of Princess Royal to the Duchess of Fife, which is of course unexceptionable, but also the title of Princess to her children. They can only be regarded as Princesses in the descent from their mother; and this, say the guardians of pedigree, is a new thing. Royalty does not descend from the female side, and therefore Princess Ena is not an English Royal Princess.

H. E. LORD LAMINGTON IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Ian Malcolm and Captain Meynell, A.D.C., paid a sort of surprise visit to the Native City yesterday morning. They were met at the Crawford Market at 8 a.m. by the Health Officer and Divisional Health Officer, Dr. Venis and Chief Inspector Hallums of the Health Department. After walking through the Crawford Market they proceeded on foot to Mandvi-Koliwada, Bhandari Street to DeSouza Street, inspecting many bye-lanes on their way across Masjid Bunder Road, Nagdevi Road, and Kolsa Moholla to Pydhowni, where Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathu Sailor joined the party. A large crowd collected there on hearing that His Excellency was visiting the City and accompanied the party to the Brass Bazaar. His Excellency visited the Mumbadevi temple compound and thence proceeded to Kalbadevi, Dadysett Agiary Street, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar Road and the Panjrapole. After spending some time in inspecting that asylum and talking with the Secretary, His Excellency got into the carriage which had been waiting there and drove away amidst the cheers of the crowd assembled.

THE MUNICIPAL CENSUS.

INCREASE ALMOST TWO LAKHS.

ALTHOUGH we were promised the result of the Municipal enumeration of the population by noon on Saturday, it has not yet appeared. But we learn that at noon yesterday a rough examination of the returns showed that there has been an enormous increase in the city population. Exact figures and details will be ultimately worked out as soon as many of the private schedules and official schedules have been returned. But so far as can be ascertained the population is about 960,000, a total which will be augmented when the complete returns have been examined. The numbers given represent an increase over the census of 1901 of 190,000 souls.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Lieutenant Beadon, 27th Punjabis, is appointed to 2nd Battalion 9th Gurkhas.

2nd Lieutenant Gillies, 2nd Dragoon Guards, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, Commanding Eastern Command, is granted six months' combined leave out of India.

Captain Thompson, 26th Punjabis, is granted one year's extension of tenure of his appointment of Circle Registration Officer.

THE POONA SEDITION CASE.

PUBLISHER OF THE "BHALA" ARRAIGNED.

THE Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court were excessively crowded, mostly by Marathas, yesterday, when the trial of Bhaskar Balwant Bhopatkar, the proprietor and publisher of a Poona vernacular newspaper called the "Bhalla," i. e., Spear, was commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and a Special Jury. The charge against the accused was that he, on the 12th October last, at Bombay, being then the proprietor and publisher of a vernacular newspaper entitled the "Bhalla," by printed words appearing under the heading or title "A Durbar in Hell," on page 2 of the issue of that newspaper dated the 11th October last, and circulated in Bombay on the following day, attempted to bring into hatred or contempt or attempted to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in British India; and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate General, with Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Gadgil, instructed by Messrs. Raghavvya and Bainjee, appeared for the defence.

The following gentlemen were empanelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. H. C. Wright, foreman.

Mr. D.M. Ingle,
Mr. Shapurji B. Katrak,
Mr. Herbert Humphrey.
Mr. Pestonji H. Calchgar.
Mr. Kursondas Balgovindas.
Mr. W. H. Cole.
Mr. Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy.
Mr. J. P. Mackeson.

ADDRESS FOR THE CROWN.

The Hon. the Advocate General, in addressing the jury, read the provisions of the Indian Penal Code bearing upon the accused's offence, and stated the facts of the case. He read Section 124A of the Penal Code under which the accused was charged and said they would first prove that the accused was the printer and publisher of a paper called the "Bhala," which was printed in Poona and was published in Poona and Bombay by the agents of the accused. It was also sent directly to the subscribers in Bombay. Under these circumstances the accused was by law responsible for the articles which appeared in the paper in its issue of the 11th October last. The article complained of bore the title of "A Durbar in Hell." Of these facts there would probably be very little dispute. The first question to be considered was whether the publication of the article was an offence under Section 124A. Secondly, they had to bear in mind that under the section what was punishable was not only the act of bringing the British Government into hatred or contempt, and of exciting feelings of disaffection towards them, but also the attempt to excite such feelings. Here the accused was charged with the attempt only. It was the customary charge in these cases, because it was difficult to prove that the publication of the article had actually attained the object of the attempt, that is to say, that it had brought the Government into hatred or contempt or excited feelings of disaffection against them. It was immaterial under the section whether the attempt had effected its purpose or not; it was the attempt that was made punishable. It was no defence, therefore, to say that granted that an attempt had been made, the public was too wise not to pay attention to it. The only question was whether an attempt was made, so it was not necessary for the Crown to prove what one might call the actual intention. It was impossible for them to look into the mind of any one and to say what his actual intention was. The rule of the law was that the man must be taken to intend the natural consequences of his acts, and therefore, if the jurors came to the conclusion that the natural consequence of this article would be to bring into hatred or contempt, or to excite feelings of disaffection towards his Majesty the King-Emperor or the Government established by law in British India, they would find the accused guilty. As regarded the rest of the section, the words "hatred and contempt" needed no explanation. With regard to "disaffection," the legislature had explained sufficiently for the purposes of this case. According to law "disaffection" included "disloyalty and all feelings of enmity." The question, therefore, was whether by this article, in the natural course of things, those feelings would be excited against Government and they would be brought into hatred or contempt. That question the jurors had to decide on their consideration of the article itself, and in doing so they would have to put aside all pre-conceived ideas and to put their own interpretation or rather use their own judgment after hearing all that he the counsel for the defence, and his Lordship had to say. Before reading the article before them he would give a short sketch of its contents, for that would put them in a better position to appreciate the exact point in this case, which would, he apprehended, be a very small one. The article purported to be a sketch or description of an imaginary durbar held in hell. The features of the place were described, and the durbar was supposed to be held by the sovereign of hell for the purpose of choosing his successor to the throne. He invited all the candidates for the throne to come forward and say what their pretences were to it. And it was expressly stated that the chief qualifications for the post would be cruelty and mercilessness. After this the different candidates were represented as coming forward and enumerating their claims. There were those of three in all were given. With the first two they would not have very much to do. The suggestion for the Crown was that they were principally intended to be representations of the earlier Mahomedan Government of this country. One would appear to be a Mahomedan invader and the other would appear to be intended for a Mahomedan ruler born in this country. But their identity was not a question which they need trouble to approach. Various other speakers were said to address the meeting in the durbar, and their speeches were not given. Finally a candidate addressed the durbar and as the close of his address he was chosen to be the successor of the ruler of hell, it being supposed to have been established that he had been guilty of greater cruelty and oppression than any of the others. Now, the suggestion for the Crown was that the third speaker was meant to be the Government established by law in British India, that is to say, the British Government. If that was so, he submitted that there could be no doubt whatever that the accused was within the words of the section and that he had attempted to bring that Government into hatred or contempt and to excite feelings of disaffection against them. They had only to consider, supposing the Government was meant, what was really implied against the Government. It was implied that this Government was the filthiest Government to reign in hell by reason of having a record of mercilessness and cruelty that surpassed all other records. What those records were they would learn when they heard the evidence. It might be said why did they say that by this third speaker the Government of India was intended. That depended, of course, upon the language of the articles. In the first place the Crown would rely on the description of the speaker. The description was certainly the description of a European and was consistent in other details with the description of an Englishman. Then as to the history which the speaker gave of himself, it would be for the jurors to say whether that history was not a perverted and hostile expression of the history of British rule in this country. The speaker said that he came to this country under the pretence of trade, having no connection with it, that he established his rule by fostering dissensions among the inhabitants of the soil, and having done that he became a king. By this it was meant the transfer of Government from the East India Company to the Crown. After that a direct allusion was made to a series of matters which had been the measures of British Government in this country. The chief of those measures were the Income Tax Act, the Salt Tax, and the Arms Act which prevented the free use of arms amongst the natives of this country. There was also apparently an allusion to the Universities Act which was passed a few years ago. Counsel then read the whole article before the jurors, and commented upon some of the passages in it. Counsel submitted that there could be no doubt that the last speaker was meant to represent British Government in India. It was not for him to anticipate what the defence was. To his mind there could be two lines of defence. Firstly, it might be said that it did not refer to any Government. But he asked, would there be any sense in it? Was it likely that it was only an abstract Government that was being depicted and not a Government that they knew so well? Secondly, it might be said that some other Government was intended. If that was foreshadowed in any way he would have an opportunity of making his comments. At present there was no other Government that occurred to them to which the various measures which were here attributed to the English Government could be attributed. Therefore he asked them to give the matter their careful consideration, and if they came to the conclusion that by the third speaker in this article the British Government was intended to be represented, they should find the accused guilty.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Raikes read the sanction of Government authorising the prosecution of the accused, and led evidence for the Crown.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, said he filed the information in this case under orders. He had seen the Bhala newspaper of the 11th October last. It was posted to him

in the course of his duties. It bore the Bombay post mark. Witness had read the article and understood the historical allusions therein.

Mr. Davar objected to the witness giving his opinion as to the historical allusions, for otherwise he would have to call counter-evidence which would be interminable.

Mr. Raikes said he would confine himself to the witness giving his opinion as to certain limited portions.

Witness, continuing, said he remembered instances of cruelty practised by early invaders of India, Nadirshah and Tamerlane. The former was said to have stolen the peacock throne and to have pillaged Delhi; Mahomed Taglak was said have sent an army of a lakh of soldiers to China, which perished across the Himalayas. The same ruler imposed heavy taxes upon the people. He wore a turban like a ghamela, i. e., a mason's hood, and carried in his hand a cane curved at one end. Witness was shown an article in the paper of the 1st August last in which the question was put towards the end of it, where can there be a Government which turned a University into a department of State and took away all the wealth of the country?

Mr. Raikes referred to advertisements which appeared in the "Kesari" newspaper regarding the extension and development of the "Bhala."

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Davar.

Witness said he was Reporter on Native Newspapers besides being Oriental Translator to Government, and read several native newspapers and made reports to Government.

Ramdas was Shivaji's spiritual guide and a poet?—He was Shivaji's spiritual guide.

Witness was shown other numbers of the "Bhala," and admitted seeing articles with certain headings as Mr. Davar stated. (The articles were put in on behalf of the defence.)

Now in the article complained of the hat of the speaker is said to be like a ghamela?—Yes.

It points more to a bowler hat, not a chimney pot?—I think so.

This durbar is supposed to be held in hell?—Yes.

Is not Purgatory a more appropriate word?—I don't think so.

"Naraka" is the word used in the original, does it not mean Purgatory?—I think it means hell.

Mr. Mirza Mahomed Ali, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was an Inspector of Police. He took a warrant from the Magistrate's Court and searched the place of Purchuri Purani and Co., where he found the papers and documents mentioned in a panchnama. (The whole lot of papers was put in.) Crishnajee Vithal, Chief Constable, spoke to searching the house of the accused at Poona on the 15th December last, and finding therein the papers which had been put in. (It contained, among others, a bill for the printing of the "Bhala," a declaration before a Magistrate about the printing of the paper, etc.) Witness had found the list of subscribers to the "Bhala," as it existed on the 1st December last, the total number of subscribers was 1,047—205 in Poona, 120 in Bombay, and 1322 in the Mofussil.

Balwant Krishna Parchuri, examined by Mr. Raikes, said his firm were the agents of the Bhala newspaper in Bombay. Witness produced several documents relating to the agency, the management, and the circulation of the Bhala. There were 95 subscribers in Bombay in the beginning of October last. About 250 or 275 copies of the "Bhala," of the 11th October last were received in Bombay. All that witness received were sold, and some people who wanted to buy were unable to get the paper. Besides subscribers and news-vendors, witness sold the paper to other persons. One of the street vendors of the paper was Trimbak Powar. Witness's office was searched by the police, and certain papers were found therein.

Trimbak Narayan Powar, news-vendor, knew the "Bhala" newspaper and went to the railway station to fetch parcels of the paper. He opened the parcels and distributed them to other news-vendors. It was sold in the streets at Girgaum, Thakordwar, and elsewhere. He sometimes shouted out the name of the paper when so inclined.

Gopal Moreshwar Sathe was cross-examined by Mr. Davar.

What do you understand by Narkatil Durbar?—It means durbar in hell.

Does it not mean Purgatory?—No, it means hell.

Dhondu Wasudeo, manager of the Kesari, spoke to advertisements about the "Bhala" published in the Kesari. Accused was a school master for about three years before he took up the "Bhala". He was B.A., LL.B., a pleader, and held classes for law lectures in Poona for two or three years.

Other witnesses for the prosecution were tendered by Mr. Raikes for cross-examination.

At the sitting of the Court after luncheon the Advocate-General put in the declaration made by the accused under the Press Act.

The case for the prosecution was then closed.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused in his statement to the Court said the piece forming the subject of the charge was a contribution and not an article coming from his pen. When he allowed it to be printed in his paper he considered it as only an allegorical and imaginative description of the durbar held in the purgatory, referring to no persons or Government in particular. It seemed something like the allegories of old English literature. He, however, accepted responsibility for the publication of this correspondence. He had no intention at the time of this publication of bringing into hatred or contempt the British Government, nor had he any intention of exciting feelings of disaffection towards it. His loyal attitude towards British Government would be seen from the articles and notes in his paper showing his appreciation of the good points of the British "Raj." He did not want to say anything more or to call any evidence.

Mr. Davar at this stage put in a translation of an article appearing in the accused's paper.

The Advocate-General stated that this procedure on the part of the defence gave him the right of reply. He cited a number of authorities in support of his contention.

After hearing Mr. Davar on the point, his Lordship held that the Advocate-General was entitled to a reply.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Davar, in addressing the jury for the defence, said this was a case with no complicated points, and was a case which was eminently fitted for trial before a jury. Accused was a B.A., and, at the commencement of his career started a paper in conjunction with his brother. It was not a question for the jury to decide whether the article was one in good taste, and the point for determination by the jury was whether it was an article intended to bring the Government into hatred or contempt or excite disaffection against the constituted authorities. It was an article written for the educated class, and not for the ignorant masses and was meant as an academical disquisition. The writer could not possibly have an object to excite disaffection against the constituted authorities. Was it consistent with common sense to suppose that any educated native of India would wish to subvert the Government? Certainly it was not. The object apparently was to ask for more privileges, more extended rights, and also for a reduction of taxation. It was possibly a foolish, stupid way of trying to gain the object, but it was not certainly written with the object of subverting the Government. The locus fairly referred to by the Advocate-General was a rhapsodical writing of a religious saint, and it might have been addressed to ten thousand Marathas without doing the least harm to constituted authorities. As a counter-blast to that article the learned counsel had put in another motto which might be addressed to Maratha audiences quite harmlessly. It could not possibly have been intended to subvert the Government. The learned counsel affirmed that the words of Ramdas, a spiritual guide, that "one should recover his Kingdom," meant the Kingdom of heaven, and not any earthly Kingdom at all. Politics had not entered the imagination of the writer of the article. His religion was in no way in danger, there was no reason to excite his religious feelings, there was nothing in this presidency to stir up his religious frenzy, and what was aimed at in the motto was the Kingdom of heaven. The words of Ramdas's spiritual teaching were not to be literally interpreted; they were only pointed towards a spiritual object. He would be a mad man who meant to try to subvert the British Government by such writings. The writer says if India gets local independence, his ambition would be satisfied. That was his highest aspiration to get local self-government and "English citizenship," that is, to be treated as a British subject. Every man had a right, said the learned counsel, to ask for greater right for greater liberty and for political emancipation if he did it in a reasonable, constitutional way: Now this was the policy of the paper as enunciated in the very first number of it. In the eighth issue of the paper there was a reiteration of the principles of that policy. The learned counsel admitted this second article was written in very strong language, but there could be no presence for saying that there was a disloyal aim. "Fight strenuously" were the words of Ramdas to induce his fellow-men to do good to their country.

Mr. Davar had not finished his remarks, when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

INDIA is a great consumer of arrack and from the Customs returns we note that during last year 73,035 gallons, of the value of Rs. 115,829, were exported from Ceylon, all coming to India with the exception of one gallon (value Rs. 5) which was sent to Germany.

THE AMERICAN MISSION SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

THE annual exhibition of the American Mission School for the Blind was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, H. E Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, presiding. There was a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen present. The exhibition consisted of the works done by the inmates of the school, and it was very much admired. Cane-work was the principal item of the exhibits. Cane was shown worked into useful plain and fancy articles of all descriptions. Solid cane chairs of different patterns drew special attraction. Braided belts and coloured braids were none the less attractive. Bead-curtains and bead-necklaces of charming designs and many other articles exhibited were highly spoken of.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. James McDonald, Dr. J. G. Abbott, Mr. K. R. Cama, Mr. T. M. Nathubhoy, Mr. Soondy, Mr. N. V. Mandlik and many others. On his Excellency taking his seat, a little girl was led towards him and presented him with a pretty bouquet of flowers amid hearty applause.

An interesting programme consisting of musical items was drawn up for the occasion. It opened with the "All among the Barley" song, followed by a Marathi song with the accompaniment of native musical instruments. An exhibition of English and Marathi readings by the blind students with the aid of the Braille system was given. Two more songs and the inmates were put through drill, which called forth admiration from all sides.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said: Dr. Abbott, Miss Millard, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I imagine that all those who are responsible for the well-being and the care of this school are cheered by the very large number of people who have come together this afternoon. And I, however, am still more confident that we, who have come here, have been cheered in our turn by witnessing the performance of the boys and girls of this school for the blind. I remember only one occasion visiting a school like this at Poona, and, though comparison is odious, I must say that I have never heard more melodious singing than what I have heard to-day. It speaks well for the excellence of the training given here. Again, we have also heard the Braille fluently read and seen their other performances. I had the opportunity of reading the report of Mr. Friar and another gentleman, who inspected the school, testifying to the value of the work that is done here. In the first place, there has been the fourth class added during the last year, and also I am told in the report that the teaching staff is adequate and competent. Surely that is highly satisfactory for a school of these dimensions. The attendance has improved during the past year, and finally the discipline and the conduct of the students is very good. This is a very eloquent testimony of the excellent lines on which this school is conducted. They are taught the means of obtaining a livelihood in life and they are also taught the way in which they can get some recreation. They are, again, given so much drill; and particularly we have listened to their very charming singing. I think, therefore, all credit is due to those who supervise and undertake the management of this school,—(applause)—and it is very satisfactory to learn that there is a possibility, if not an almost certainty, of the boys getting employment outside of the school. How far that project of having a workshop in connection with the school sufficiently remunerative as to ensure its being run with proper economical results is sound I cannot say. I think it a hazardous proceeding. But I do not want to throw cold water on the idea, if it is after due consideration found to be practicable. Certainly those who are trained will be able to obtain their livelihood when they leave the school. They will not only obtain livelihood for themselves, but also by the instruction and steadiness imparted to them they will be an advertisement of the excellent teaching which is derived under the administration of this school. A very kind reference has been made to Lady Lamington's interest in the school, and it is pleasing to think that the little that she had been able to do has been so well remembered. I am sure that the little girl who presented me with a bouquet on my coming into the hall this evening must have had some remembrance of the visit paid by Lady Lamington to the Cama Hospital. The little girl was a patient in the hospital; she has never forgotten Lady Lamington's visit. This shows how a trifling act of kindness, or how a small word of encouragement comes back to us after long months, if not years, for the sake of gratitude on the part of the recipient. I certainly hope that those who are present here will not rest content with showing their own interest in the institution, but will also create enthusiasm among their friends to give better support to this most excellent charity. We are indebted to our American kinsfolk for having originally started this school. They have done a great deal for the poor who have suffered from the ravages of the famine in this Presidency, but in this particular direction I think they could not have done a nobler work than by having started a charity of such enormous benefit to those who have been the recipients of it. It is sad to think of the lives of those who have never known the beauties of this world. It is perhaps more pitiable to think. It is a question for argument or it is still more pitiable to think that those who had once seen the glories of nature are doomed never again to witness them. However that may be, this charity will have afforded means to already one hundred children of obtaining a livelihood and a certain amount of enjoyment and recreation even though deprived

Of that princely sense
Which binds ideas in one and makes them live.

They have been deprived of that cementing influence which brings together all the senses in one comprehensive whole. I hope this evening's meeting will result in an enhanced interest being taken in the great work that has been undertaken under the care of Miss Millard and her co-adjutors. (Applause.)

The following was the story of the year's work:—In writing the year's report on this school, it is almost impossible not to incorporate into it some what of the reports of former years; indeed it may be of interest to the friends of the school and to those who knew little or nothing of it, to hear a little of the history of its beginning. The need of such an Institution was first realized during the famine years, when many of the little children in Relief Camps and Orphanages were observed to be suffering much from eye troubles, some of whom were either partially or totally blind. Three children from one of our Mission Schools in Ahmednagar formed the nucleus of this present school, opin in December 1900. As soon as it was known that there was a place where the blind could be sent, applications came in from all parts of the Presidency and even from the Central Provinces as they still continue to do. The first ten or dozen children were accommodated in one or two rooms of a chawl, and as the number increased, a small flat was taken, which included both living and school rooms. Then a small bungalow was secured and later a second one which enabled us to have separate accommodation for boys and girls, also a suitable school room, as may be seen to-day by any one caring to visit the school. Up to this time fund for the maintenance of the school had been secured locally and from America. After ten years' existence, however, a grant-in-aid from the Government was secured from the Education Department. Aside from this the school and Boarding Departments are still entirely dependent upon the fees and donations which come from interested friends, the children themselves being unable to pay fees. Since the beginning ninety-five children have spent a longer or shorter period in the school. About twenty of this number have died largely as result of famine; others incompetent or weak having been returned to the schools from whence they came. There are to-day fifty-three children on the roll, of whom thirty-one are boys and twenty two girls. Seperate household arrangements are maintained for them, together with their own matron and servant. All are required to do as much housework as it is practical for the blind to do—grinding, sweeping, dusting and watering the garden. But one set of teachers is employed for both girls and boys, who study the same subjects and do the same work. There are four teachers of whom two are matriculated and English is the language taught. English Braille books are brought out from England as indeed are all the materials used, such as writing, frames, arithmetic frames, Braille paper, etc. A beginning has been made in England of embossing Marathi readers in the Oriental Braille, and we hope soon to have as many Marathi books as we require. As we are obliged to prepare the first copy here, send it to England to be embossed, and correct the first embossed copy again, before any number of copies can be obtained, it will be seen what an amount of time and labour are required to secure even the Primer. All books, Readers, Geographies, Histories and music books have to be ordered months before hand. There are four regular standards in the school, and other subjects such as music and drill are taught, also Marathi music. For the Industrial Department a Burud or cane worker is employed to teach both boys and girls basket making and the re-caning of chairs. The latter is easily learned, for which many orders are received from hospitals and schools. The girls make the gold and silver wire and bead necklaces, the continued demand for which is almost greater than we can supply; also bead curtain and braided belt and coloured braids. Most of our work is done to order, which is the most satisfactory arrangement, as it prevents a large stock of articles remaining unsold. The Industrial Department already more than pays for itself and demonstrates the need of further development. Some of the older boys have now reached the age when they could be profitably transferred to a permanent workshop such as is maintained in England and America for the the employment of the blind. With a competent overseer there is no reason why orders for basket making and the re-caning of chairs should not be secured from furniture dealers and other business houses and the boys paid regular wages by which to maintain themselves. The initial expense for rent and practical workman might be heavy, but would, I feel confident, soon more than pay for itself. If it were possible for the school to own its own property with suitable buildings, a workshop could then be provided adjacent to other buildings, as is the case in England, Germany and other countries. This is the ideal dream for such an institution in this country, and might well be provided by some large-hearted and philanthropic giver. The Report ended with thanks to his Excellency Lord Lamington for his interest in the school and for his encouragement of all efforts for the amelioration of the Blind of India, Her Excellency Lady Lamington more than once showed her peculiar interest in the work and in the school for which the children have her constantly in mind and for which they all feel deep gratitude.

Dr. Abbott, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency, said, as they had seen from the report, the school was dependant upon those whose hearts were moved to give to this charity. Apart from the generous grant made by the Government, contributions were received from England and America, and he was glad to say that a large share of these contributions came from the people of Bombay. They had among them people of all classes and religions—Hindus, Parsees and Mahomedans—and they contributed very generously to the funds of this school; there was a hint made in the report that more could be done for this school. The Superintendent now found herself face to face with a very serious problem. Some of the inmates of the school were growing fast, and perhaps before long would have to be out in the world to earn their livelihood. Miss Millard had made herself responsible that they should earn their livelihood and had evolved a scheme to which, he trusted, the public of Bombay would give a generous support. In this connection he would call the attention of those present to the samples of the handwork of the children of this school exhibited in the hall. Among them were curtains, chairs and several other things. On examining them they would perhaps be surprised to find that some of these were decidedly better done than that by those who had the gift of the eyesight. In conclusion, he would repeat his sincere thanks to his Excellency for presiding that evening. (Applause.)

Before leaving the hall his Excellency inspected samples of work done by the children.

LADIES' BRANCH, N. I. ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held yesterday evening in the Government House, Malabar Point, Lady Jenkins presiding. The meeting was a purdah one. Miss Sherene M. Khurshedji read the 15th annual report, in the course of which it was stated that the year was a sad one for the Bombay Branch, three members having died, namely, Mrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, who was a member since the commencement of the Branch; Mrs. Badrudin Tyabji, who was likewise a member since the commencement of the Bombay Branch and was a steadfast supporter, and holder of several annual social gatherings; and Mrs. MacArthur. In England, The latter lady, during her stay in India, took a genuine interest in questions affecting the women of this country, which made her a very valuable member. Letters of condolence had been sent to their bereaved husbands. In June last Mrs. Walter Hughes (now Lady Hughes) enquired if the Association would like to encourage plague inoculation. She was informed, in reply, that the subject was not a likely one to meet with the favour of the majority of members, and was better suited to the scope of the Ladies' Sanitary Association. The Victoria Scholarship, which had fallen vacant from its late holder, Sophie Judah, was awarded to Dhanbai Rustomji Engineer. In September was received through Mr. Arnold, the present Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association in London, the sad news of the death of Miss Manning, who had devoted the best years of her life to promoting the good aims and intentions of the Association. She had left by her will £20 to the Bombay Branch and £160 to the Bombay Ladies' Branch. On 18th December Mrs. Francis Gell gave an exhibition of Hindu culture in the Alexandra School. A class for physical culture was proposed, but the proposal fell through in consequence of a sufficient number of pupils not forthcoming for its support. Several scholarships had been awarded during the year from the funds of the Association. The vacancy caused on the Executive Committee by the death of Mrs. Mulji was filled up by the election of Mrs. G. Tejpal; the other one caused by the death of Mrs. Badrudin by the election of Mrs. Lukmani, her daughter. Mrs. Abdul Latif, having resigned, Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrulakaan was elected in her place. At present there were 8 life members and 131 annual members. There was a balance of Rs. 3,470 in favour of this Ladies' Branch. The Lecturers' report was read to the meeting by Mrs. D. B. Petit; while the Work Guilds' report was read by Mrs. Quick.

On the motion of Dilshad Begum Nawab Mirza, seconded by Mrs. Meyer, the reports and accounts were adopted.

To the Honorary Treasurer, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Ghoshgar, and to the Honorary Secretaries, as well as to the retiring Committee, complimentary votes were passed; and scrutineers were appointed to report the numbers of votes registered in favour of the new Committee. The result of the scrutiny was announced to be practically the re-elections of the Committee.

Miss Sherene M. Khurshedji proposed that to the legacy of £160 left by Miss E. A. Manning be added Rs. 2,000 from their Branch funds, and invested in Government or other substantial securities, in order to form a fund to be designated the Miss Manning Memorial Fund, and from the yearly interest accruing from the amount help should be given to deserving female students towards paying entrance fees and so forth for their Final University Examinations in Arts or Medicine.

The mover said that Miss Manning was the life and spirit of the Association; it was befitting to keep her memory green among them by devoting the money after one of the earnest desires of her heart, viz., in promoting the spread of higher education among females.

The proposition was seconded by Mrs. Dimmock and supported by Miss Hilla Banaji. It was adopted by the meeting.

Lady Jenkins proposed a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for his having allowed the use of the Government House for the holding of the meeting, also a vote of sympathy and sorrow for her Excellency Lady Lamington on account of her prolonged illness; and a vote of condolence to her Excellency expressing regret at the death of Lord Newlands, her Excellency's father.

Lady Jehangir, who seconded the resolution, said they had hoped that Lady Lamington would soon recover and be amongst them; but the unerring laws of an All-wise Providence had ordained it otherwise, and not allowed the fulfilment of their eager expectations. For one year they had heard news, from time to time of the great lady's sufferings, this was hard; but harder still was the blow of bereavement she had received in her enfeebled condition by the death of her dear father. In these afflictions, the meeting offered to her Excellency deep sympathy, which was as spontaneous as sincere. They could not allow this occasion to pass without extending their sympathy to Lord Lamington for the intense and protracted anxiety he must have suffered.

The resolution was adopted, and thanks to Lady Jenkins for her able conduct in the chair concluded the proceedings.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

In the Ceylon Legislative Council, the other day, the Lieut.-Governor moved the first reading of—"An Ordinance to confirm an agreement for a Lease of Pearl Fisheries on the coast of Ceylon, and to authorize the Crown Agents for the Colonies to execute such lease on behalf of the Government of Ceylon."

He said that before they met there that afternoon he had consulted the convenience of the hon. members whether they should debate the principle of that measure at the present session, or wait until the second reading which would take place a week from that day. The unofficial members of the Council had preferred to debate the matter there and then, but he was in some difficulty on that point if that was done. He did not desire to rush that matter through Council.

Mr. Nicolle seconded.

The Lieut.-Governor proposed the suspension of the standing orders, and that the second reading of the Bill be made.

The Lieut.-Governor, in a lengthy speech, said he rose to move the second reading of the Bill. The history of the negotiations of which that had been the upshot was in the hands of the members in a printed paper, which they had had for some time. The form of discussion which suggested itself to him, with regard to the carrying of that Bill, was two-fold. It was first of all, whether the Ceylon Government should, or should not, adopt the course of leasing the Pearl Fishery at all; and the second question was, if it considered it advisable that the Pearl Fishery should be leased, whether it should adopt the lease which was placed in the hands of the hon. members. With regard to the first question, should Government lease or not the Pearl Fishery, he thought that really he would find no two differences of opinion in that room. The Fisheries of Ceylon had been conducted from time immemorial in an archaic fashion, and would bring as much money in the future as it had yielded in the past, and, perhaps, it would yield more money. But conditions had altered since the old principle was in force. The Government of Ceylon engaged expert assistance for devising how the Fishery ought to be managed, and another report was published and was in their hands, by Professor W. A. Herdman, on the Pearl Oyster Fisheries, in which he had made a long series of recommendations with regard to the future. Those recommendations were contained under 13 heads, and he would not weary the Council by reading those recommendations. They were extremely detailed in character—a character, the carrying out of which will mean immense costly supervision, and if it was to be effectual, somebody would have to take a keen interest in it. For the Fishery to be carried out with success it would cost a great deal of money and labour also. He thought it was obvious that the question of whether they would be successful or not was one that was open to a great deal of doubt. If hon. members had read the histories of Pearl Fisheries in the past and the reports by Sir William Twynam and Capt. Donnan they would find that few things in the world were more precarious than the Pearl Fishery. Both had reported to the Ceylon Government that large batches of oysters had died out, or were swept away by the currents or smothered by their children and therefore, it was thought that a Pearl Fishery was extremely precarious. That, at once, would suggest to the members that it was not a business which the Ceylon Government ought to embark upon. It was not the busine s of the Ceylon Government to enter into speculation at all. Speculation ought to be left to the able and industrious people who went to England in numbers for engaging in speculative industry. Nobody would have come forward to take that duty up, and, necessarily, the Government would have had to take some part at least. Professor Herdmann's report was dated rather more than a year ago, in fact dated some two years ago or more. In fact the Government had done almost nothing at all, and the reason of that was, not so much unwillingness, but hampered by the enormous amount of business, and, so far, they had not done anything to add to or improve their chances of the Fishery in the future. Now, there were other reasons why the Government was reluctant to undertake that business. One of them was that the hands of the Government,—and it was so all over the world, there were people who laughed at what was called the red tape of the Government—were tied up in every direction by regulations. Government had to transact an enormous amount of business that they could not carry out without laying down complex requirements to meet the urgency. Any one would see Mr. Herdmann's kind of proposals were such that would not fit in for the Government to carry out. One of the proposals was that oysters ought to be dredged in one part and transported and planted in another part. For the purpose, steamers would have to be employed, man used, and there would be many another expenditure, and every business would have to go before the Audit Department of the colony. The Government could not carry on their business without it. All sorts of questions would be asked as to how many hours the steamer took, how much coal was used, and how many oysters were dredged, etc., etc., and whether or not the gentleman who was working the Pearl Fishery was

WASTING THE RESOURCES OF THE COLONY.

He was not perhaps over-rating the nucleus of his inspection when he said that it was not at all unlikely, and he ventured to point out to the members of that Council that it was impossible to carry on the business when their hands were tied up by regulations of that kind. There were other reasons. He was reading a newspaper the other day when he discovered what was not an accurate description of the Government of Ceylon. It went on to say that the Government was an embodiment of all abstract vices, illiberal conclusions of thoughts, and unbusinesslike methods; well they did their best not to be deserving of a censure of that kind, Government, moreover, was to see whether they would benefit by the ultimate result of its expenditure and he thought hon. members would see how hard it was to manage a business of the kind. They would not be unwilling to accept a proposal of that kind to manage the Pearl Fishery on the lines Professor Herdmann had put down. They would manage it in the archaic form, and they would be between the devil and the deep sea. They would be told that they would enormously increase the value of the property. Their chances of increasing the value of the property would be enormously small. They were extremely unlikely to carry on a business of that nature, and he thought members of that Council would place themselves in their place and agree that it was

EXTREMELY UNWISE FOR THE GOVERNMENT

of Ceylon to carry it on if they were able to get it out of their hands. The next question to be considered was whether the gentlemen who had offered to take the business off their hands—whether that offer was a good bargain or not. That was a matter which everyone round that table was able to settle, and it took the opportunity of saying that in the question of whether the bargain was good or not, Government was not desirous of exerting any kind of pressure on any of the members, and that they were free to express any opinions or arrive at any conclusion to the best interests of the Colony. That lease had been debated for the last 18 months between the Government and the Secretary of State and the representatives of the Syndicate, and what was put before the Council was the best agreement. It might appear as if we could have made a better bargain, and it might appear to members of the Syndicate that they were paying a great deal too much for the privilege. That was the common nature of every bargain. Both parties thought the other side had got more. He asked them to endeavour to consider whether that was a good bargain or whether it was not. When the Syndicate first approached Government on the matter, they not unreasonably offered very much as follow:—They said that to the best of their means of conclusion, the Government in the course of 20 years had made out of the Fishery only £13,000 sterling, and that being so, they offered them £13,000 sterling, plus a percentage of any profit they might make for themselves after paying certain per cent. for the capital. That was not an unfair proposal, but Government at once saw that unless they looked carefully into the accounts of the Syndicate, they never could be quite certain whether they were working at a profit or not, and this they were not able to do. There were many bodies of that kind which could increase their expenditure

WITHOUT ATTRACTING KEEN OBSERVATION.

They could raise the salaries of the directors and managers and put money into the hands of friends which Government could never see into. He was speaking with regard to business generally. That being so, it was extremely imprudent to have a percentage on the profit. It was better to ask something more on the average of the past than to engage in any partnership. The Government on that account fixed £15,000 sterling as the basis on which the lease ought to be framed. They had scarcely done that when they had an extraordinary fishery last year. It was evident that the Syndicate would make a great sum of money. The Secretary of State on their behalf asked the sum of £20,000, by taking into consideration the great Fishery and adding it to the other Fisheries and fixing an average rate accordingly. On the footing of 20 years, including the last year that rent was now fixed he thought that everybody who had read anything of the Pearl Fishery was confident that if no new system was adopted the rent would be a dead loss to anybody who ran the Fishery. No such fishery which occurred last year was yet within the memory of any man living, so successful, it synchronised because ther was an endeavour made by the merchants of Bombay to buy up all the oysters and in consequence the oysters which were apparently cheap, fetched unprecedented prices. They would never see the Parsees of Bombay do that again. They had burnt their fingers over it. They then came to the other conditions. It was this—that whatever else happened the Pearl Fishery ought not to be restored to Government at the expiration of the lease in a worse condition. Strong provision was made of that because it would be seen that during the last 3 years no Pearl Fishery could be held without the express leave of the Government who would see great care taken. The only other important condition was the condition that the Syndicate should spend out of their own Revenues and Capital on the cultivation of the Pearl oyster and the

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BANKS.

There was a section of the lease which provided that the Syndicate should expend the sum of Rs. 50 000 to Rs. 150,000 on the cultivation of the banks. That was fixed after careful consideration by the experts who advised the Government. But the real object, the most important object in that lease, was merely to see that the money was expended on that property, so that when the Pearl Fishery was returned to Government it would be returned enormously improved and be in the character of a regular returning revenue property which could be leased at the expiry of the fishery for more than what they were getting now. There was no doubt that if it was so improved in that case, they could get a better rent than they had in that lease. But he need hardly point out that if Government desired to secure it themselves, they would have to incur the expenditure and, very likely, more than the Syndicate and get nothing better back at the end. He had no desire to read the correspondence of the Secretary of State which stipulated that before any agreement was finally settled that Council was to have its full power of consideration and whatever else was passed, would be wholly done with the sanction of the Council. There was only one other point he should like to speak on. If the lease was to be passed, it would have to be dated from the first of 1901 as the Government had already incurred expenses this year on account of the Fishery that was going on. They should be unable to recover the sum, and therefore, it would be expedient to date the lease from the beginning of this year in order that the expenditure might be good for the Government. That involved the fact that the Fishery of the current year would be at the risk and benefit of the Syndicate. He had authority from the Syndicate to say that if that could not be granted, they could not go further in the matter. It was not reasonable to expect business men to carry on their business in that way and they would say. If you are not prepared to grant our request we leave you to carry on your Pearl Fishery if you like. Therefore, on that account, Government proposed that the lease dated from the commencement of this year.

Mr. Nicolle seconded and it was carried.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD AND THE ELECTIONS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

I do not in the least share Lord Goschen's fears of the new Parliament, nor Mr. Davitt's bitter exultation in the achievements with which he would credit it. He is a little too previous in visions. I know a great deal more than most men of the working classes of this country, and my deliberate opinion of them is that the Church is far safer with them than ever it has been with the middle classes of the country; and that the monarchy is perfectly safe with them. As for the Empire, it was the working men of this country that most keenly felt the dire disgrace of the defeat of Majuba Hill, and the abysmal infamy of the fall of Khartoum, and the unpardonable shame of the surrender of Penjdeh; and it was they who silently mused the resolute determination of the country to wipe out these unparalleled military and political humiliations and calamities, which was the true national force behind Lord Cromer, Lord Kitchener, and Lord Roberts, and Lord Curzon, when in the fulness of God's purposes these truly epic paladins of the Empire were enabled to avenge them at Oomderman, and Paardeberg and Lhasa.

No. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's majority is undreamt of, is amazing, but it is not revolutionary, while within a very brief time it will be found to have proved itself in the best sense evolutionary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" February 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant the Hon'ble Mr J P Hewett CSI CIE an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, leave of absence on M C for a period of 3 months and 27 days with effect from the 1st April 1906 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt E D W Greig MB IMS was placed on special duty under the orders of the Secy of State for 1 month and 7 days This period is exclusive of the leave granted to him in the Home Dept Notifin No 1183 dated the 28th October 1905

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. David Quinlan has been appointed to the Indian Civil Vetry Dept with effect from the 28th Jan '06 and is posted for training to Bengal

Mr W A Broad has been appointed to the Indian Civil Vetry Dept with effect from the 28th Jan '06 and is posted for duty to Bombay

Mr H A Hogarth Consrtr of Forests 3rd (Offic 2nd) grade United Provinces is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 6 days combined with leave on urgent private affairs for 4 months and 22 days, with effect from the 18th Jan 1906

From the same date the following promotions are made:—

(i) Mr H L Mercer Consrtr 3rd grade United Provinces to officiate as Consrtr 2nd grade.

(ii) Mr H Jackson Dpty Consrtr 1st grade Burma on return from leave is appointed to officiate as Consrtr of Forests 2nd grade in charge of the Eastern Circle United Provinces of which he relieved Mr Hoghton on the afternoon of the 17th January 1906

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Srinivasa Iyer Exr of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is created under Articles 233 210 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations combined leave for 6 months viz privilege leave for 3 months and special leave for he remaining period with effect from 15th February 1906 or subsequent date

Mr W C Davis Exr of Accts attached to the office of the Exr of P W Accts Bengal is posted as Exr of P W Accts Rajputana and Central India

Mr A R Kalberer Exr of Accts is on return from leave posted to the office of the Exr of P W Accts Bengal

With reference to Notifin No. 17 dated the 8th Feb '06 the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Benton CIE ate Chief Engr and Secy to the Govt of the Punjab Irrigation Branch to be Inspector General of Irrigation

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of H H Schrader as Consul for Germany at Bassein for the Town and Port of Bassein

With reference to Foreign Dept No ifin. No. 3 63-E C dated the 7th Oct '05 Mr S Schmuch Consul for Germany at Aden resumed charge of his office on the 1st January 1906

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	5	39
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	5	23
D Khaswadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabarhill	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Pai Nagpada, Kamathpura, Tardeo, Byculla and Isp Nagpada	3	3	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	13
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	21	19	145
Total plague deaths to date	305	123	22,230,222
Same date last year	89	85	230

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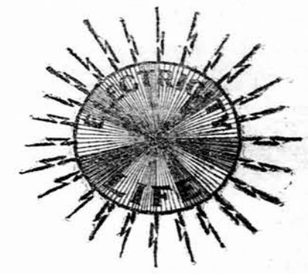
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2s 9d from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!



DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did and how to me he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But, what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctor's wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECT

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN connection with the incident of the dog catching fish in Madagascar, mentioned in this column on January 12, a correspondent sends the following interesting note:—I was interested in reading the paragraph about the dog fishing. By a strange coincidence I had just been reading the accompanying extract from 'South Sea Bubbles, by the Earl and the Doctor,—'There are two glorious real Labrador dogs here (the island of Tubai in the South Seas), Bosun and Tray, they are up to any amount of lark and have even invented one for themselves this is fish-hunting in the shallow on the reef one of them starting the game, and the other pouncing on it as it shoots past him, turn and turn about.

It may be also mentioned that Mr. Frank Bullen, the well-known naval writer and authority on the habits of the creatures of the deep, gives an account in one of his works of a retriever dog which used to fish by jumping off the end of a pier into the sea, returning with a fish in its mouth.

Professor Frederico Delpino, whose death was recently announced, pursued in Italy a similar line of research to that followed by Herman Muller in Germany, and Lord Avebury and Mr. Grant Allen in this country. He studied, that is to say, the relations between insects and flowers, and spent much time in making observations in garden and field. Delpino also published important works on the distribution of the buttercup family, and also on the relations between the plants of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. According to Darwin's views, which are upheld by most naturalists in this country, the relation between flowers and insects is that the former have been evolved by the selective action of the latter. Professor Delpino, however, remained an ardent opponent of Darwin's views, interpreting the mutual relations of flowers and insects otherwise.

An interesting example of an artificial cell is described by Stephane Leduc in the "Comptes Rendus." It is formed by allowing a drop of sugar solution containing a trace of potassium ferro-cyanide to drop into a solution of sulphate of copper. As a result, the drop is covered by a membrane of ferrocyanide of copper permeable to water and impermeable to sugar. This mimic cell swells and grows, giving prolongations which look like radicles and plumnules of growing seeds. It is doubtles a series of chemical reactions which thus cause the drop to simulate the movements of a living cell.

Professor Anderson, in the "Transactions of the Manchester Microscopical Society, has some interesting observations on the apparent persistence of marks produced by particular trades beyond the life time of the individual. Owing to the pressure of the shoe and last, for example, the shoemaker acquires a depressed sternum. Professor Anderson asserts that a modified sternum may exist in a member of a shoemaker's family who has not yet begun to practise the craft. Again, in tailors, the hair is apt to disappear from the outer surface of the legs, and according to professor anderson, the characteristically smooth skin surface is observable in those descendants who do not follow the hereditary craft. If these facts are true, here are apparently undoubted cases of the transmission of acquired characters.

It will be remembered that Weismann's great contention is that such characters acquired during the lifetime of the individual are never transmitted to the descendent. His classical experiments consisted in amputatings the tails of a large number of generations of mice, and showing that the tails of the final generation were not even shortened in consequence. Weismann also subjected all the available evidence of the apparent transmission of acquired characters, such as that given above to a searching criticism. As a result, he found that it was untrustworthy, or that the facts might be otherwise interpreted.

M. C. Phisalix is well known for his researches on snake and other poisons in the case of the toad and viper he has shown that the specific poison accumulates in the ova and suggests that it plays an important part in development and inheritance His latest studies relate to the poison of the bee's sting. Bees egg's, he shows, contain minute quantities of the poison, 475eggs being required to furnish enough to poison a sparrow. It is a remarkable fact that the unfertilised poison-containing eggs give birth to drones which have no poison.

Mr. C. F. Baker shows that the rat fleas of the warmer regions of the earth are more nearly related to human fleas than is the case further north. Human beings are thus more likely to be bitten by rat fleas in hotter climates. And if fleas act as carriers of disease from rats to humans the danger will be the greater in warmer regions.

The habits of the striped meadow cricket are described by Mr. Joseph L. Hancock, in the American Naturalist. Its chirp is described as like that of a sparrow heard at a distance and the protective resemblance to its surroundings is equisite in courtship the male is not content with the usual fiddling but also offers his partner a drink out of what is described as a loving-cup Thos is an alluring gland on the back of the thorax from which the female is said to obtain a much appreciated plasmatic drink.

Helium, the element which is now attracting attention as the supposed product of the disintegration of the atoms of radium has had an interesting history. Its existence was first made known by the appearance of certain new lines in the solar spectrum As these lines did not correspond to those of any known substance the presence of a new element in the sun was inferred, and it was appropriately named Helium And after having been known as a solar element only for some 25 years helium was found on earth as the ocusituens of a rare mineral, It is now known as a rare but rather widely diffused terrestrial element.

Helium is a gas, and it escapes into the atmosphere from a number of mineral springs. Yet helium is not a constituent of the atmosphere. In a similar way the considerable quantities of hydrogen which escape into the air can scarcely be detected. It was these facts which led Dr. Johnstone Stoney to his remarkable theory that these gases escape from the earth's atmosphere into outer space. Rising by their lightness to the upper layers, the velocity of the path of their atoms is so great that they are able to escape the control of gravity, and wander off through solar or stellar space until attracted by some larger body. Thus, particles of helium and hydrogen from the earth may finally reach the sun. The helium whose presence in the sun caused the appearance of the unknown lines in the spectroscope may originally have come from the earth.

If the current view of the relations between radium and helium be correct, then the existence of the latter in the sun implies also the presence of the former. The radium of the sun is apparently changing into helium. But is it in so doing augmenting the heat-giving powers of the luminary? Those who have eagerly seized upon the radium of the sun as a means of prolonging its life in accordance with the demands of biology have hitherto been content with the mere fact of its presence they have not stopped to inquire whether the vast stores of energy developed by the change is transformed into heat.

A tremendous lot of false Sevre china is being offered for sale in London just now. "remarked a bric-a-brac dealer to a writer in 'T. A. T.," and it is being eagerly bought in ignorance of its falsity even by people who are to a certain extent experts. If it is old, it is true, but only as old as the Restoration in France, although the marks would indicate a much earlier and better period. The counterfeits may usually be detected by the surface of the gilding. In the real it was burnished in lines by means of metal nails with rounded points, which were set in a piece of wood. The imitations of later date than the real have been burnished in a similar manner but with an agate. It required considerably more force to obtain a bright surface by the ancient method than by the use of the agate point; hence the burnished lines in the genuine ware are perceptibly sunken, while in the counterfeit ware they are flush with the general surface of the gilding. There are other means of spotting the imitations, such as the inexact copying of the marks which have served ince 1753 to denote the date of fabrication, and the use of chrome green which was not discovered until 1802; but the test of the burnished parts of the gilding is the easiest for the ordinary buyer.

A WEST Australian newspaper contains the first announcement of a double new departure which the P. and O. Company has been arranging for some time past. "Specially reduced rates to Colombo" from Australia are announced thus:—"Return tickets (available for two months) issued during December and January. First saloon £29 5s.; second saloon £22 10s. Available for return by P. and O. and Orient Companies." The reductions in fares are distinctly good, says the "Times of Ceylon," and disclose a real attempt on the part of the inaugurators of the change to push Ceylon. "The arrangement with the Orient-Royal Mail Co. will prove of great convenience in not a few instances, for a month's absence from Australia—and any additional even number of weeks—can only be arranged exactly if the voyager travels by P. and O. steamer one way and Orient steamer the other."

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THE BEST THE CHEAPEST

in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
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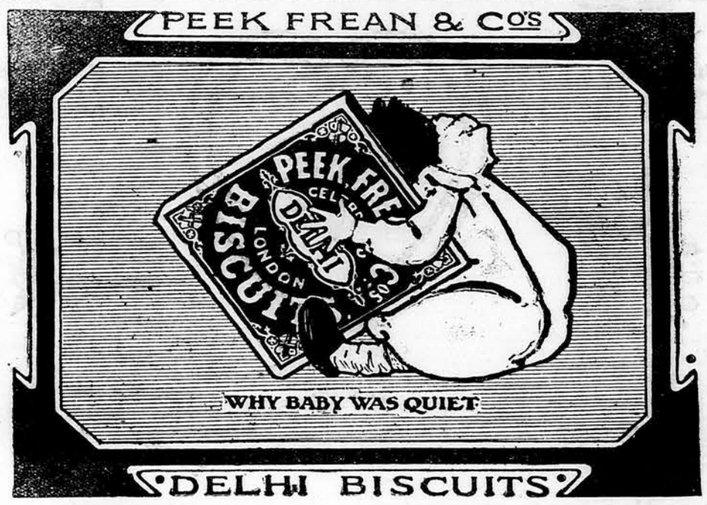

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COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

is the grandest invention of the age for you. It is the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system through which its vitalizing strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life to every function which has been weakened through dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the vital organs.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

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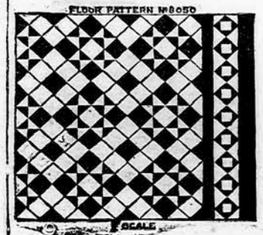

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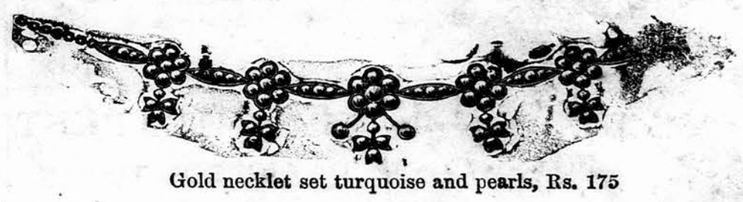
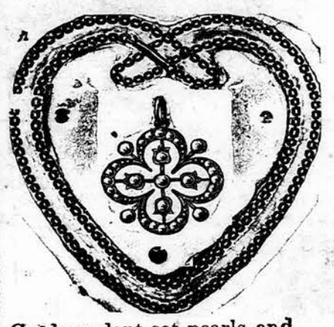


Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175

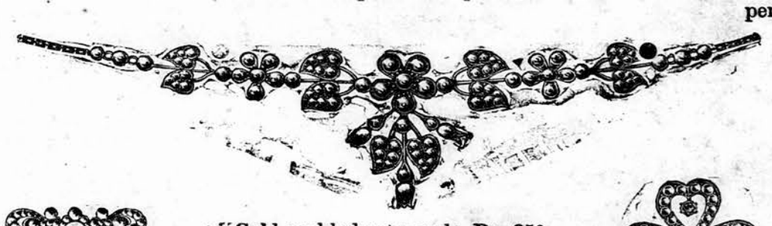
Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearl, Rs. 32.



Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.

Gold brooch set peridot and pearls, Rs. 140.



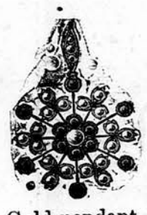
Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold brooch olivine and pearls, Rs. 112.

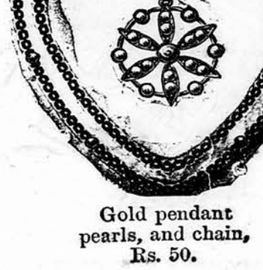
Gold pendant and chain set pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 70.

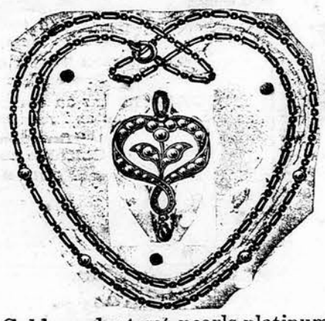


Gold pendant pearls, and chain, Rs. 50.

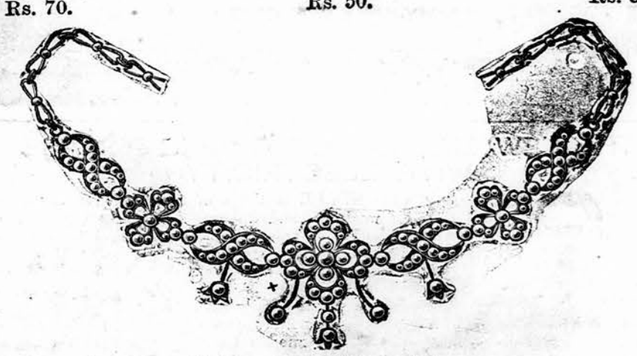
Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135



Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

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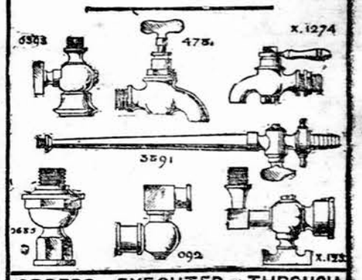

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